

## A NECKLACE

Is the first ornament of which there is any record. An endless variety of Necklaces are now very fashionable, although by no means equally so. Those most in vogue this season are of gold or platinum set with precious or semi-precious stones with catenary curves and pendants attached to the master-chain, long in front and shortened to the chain itself at the back. We have now an immense stock of Necklets, charming creations in art finish of gold and platinum; termaline and pearl; apua marine and pearl; peridot and pearl; diamonds and pearl, etc. The majority of these are suitable to hang a fine diamond, pearl or enamel pendant upon.

Prices for Diamond Necklets soar as high as \$4000, but we have many lovely designs at very modest prices.

*Challoner and Mitchell.*  
Govt St. VICTORIA. B.C.

## When you Want Cake

aim straight for this store, our toothsome "home-mades" will delight you; they're like mother made:

Wine Cakes, each . . . . . 15c  
Jelly Rolls, each . . . . . 20c  
Madeira Cakes, each 20c and 25c  
Layer Cakes, each . . . . . 25c  
Sultana Cake, per lb. . . . . 35c  
Fruit Cake, per lb. . . . . 35c

Lady Fingers, per doz. . . . . 10c  
Doughnuts, 2 dozen . . . . . 25c  
Cup Cakes, per doz. . . . . 15c  
Vanilla Rolls, per dozen . . . . . 15c  
Buns, per dozen . . . . . 15c  
Boston Brown Bread . . . . . 10c

If you can't call conveniently, phone No. 52, No. 1052, or No. 1590.

LIQUOR STORE REMOVED TO 60 BROAD STREET

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.  
Cash Grocers

111 Government Street

## The Talk of the Town Our \$3.50 Shoes

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

The Longest and Strongest Line of \$3.50 Shoes Ever Shown in the City. All Leather, Blucher or Lace.

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

New Number 555 Johnson St., Victoria

Your Shoes Will be Right if You Get Them Here.

## Silence is Golden

Why does the finest Champagne ever imported into this country resemble silence?

Because it is golden—good as gold, and because it is MUMM.

Remember, "MUMM'S" the word when you want the best.

The most critical palates and most sensitive digestions can use this peerless Champagne without any fear of unpleasant after effects.

When Royal banquets, important public functions, and connoisseurs' exacting tastes are taken into consideration, the endorsement is still stronger, as practically no other Champagne is used other than G. H. Mumm & Co's.

On the wine-lists of all first-class hotels, bars, clubs and restaurants.

Sole Agents:

PITCHER & LEISER

## MOROCCO MAY HAVE NEW RULER

Sultan's Brother Gains an Important Success at Mazagan

## CAPTURES ARMY MUNITION

Proclamation of Mulai Hafiq as Sultan at Mequinez Expected

Tangier, Oct. 5.—Advices received here from Mazagan give details of the recent important success of Mulai Hafiq, brother of Abd-el Aziz, who, at the head of two armies, is contesting for the sultanate.

The sultan, it appears, sent a number of machine guns, three thousand rifles and one million cartridges to Mazagan for the use of the Imperial troops which were destined to operate against Hafiq's forces. At about midnight, October 3, one of Hafiq's generals succeeded in entering Mazagan, seizing all the war munitions of the sultan and despatching them to the headquarters of Mulai Hafiq, one of whose armies is understood to be approaching Fez. The commander of the imperial garrison at Mazagan refused to obey the orders of Hafiq's general to surrender the war munitions, and was carried in chains to Morocco city, the headquarters of Hafiq.

All the native and many of the foreign reports agree that the movement headed by Hafiq is arousing national enthusiasm in every province of the empire. The first division of his army was received with delight by the powerful fighting tribes of the Zayana district and it seems to be not improbable that a very few days may witness the proclamation of the new sultan at Mequinez, the burial place of the reigning dynasty of Morocco, and the site of one of the summer residences of the Sultan. The occupation of Mequinez by Hafiq would have a great effect on the Moors throughout the country.

Abel Aziz in the meantime is apparently hemmed in at Rabat. His preparations to entertain the French and Spanish are regarded as mainly intended to further his efforts to obtain a loan of two million dollars, which it is said instead of being used to pay the troops would be devoted to carrying on his campaign against Hafiq.

### Killed by Train

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Two were killed and 60 injured by the eastbound L. S. M. S. grain train running into a group of men, who were about to board a local train at Gary tonight.

## NEWS SUMMARY

Page 1—Nanaimo Asiatic exclusion meeting. Morocco civil war. Peace conference. Entomologist on B. C. orchards. 2—South Sanach council. E. & W. yard extension. 3—Annual meeting of the British Columbia Sunday School association. 4—Editorial. 5—News of the mainland. Hotel arrivals. 6—General local news. 7—Big timber deal on the west coast. Conservatives of the east confident. General local news. 8—Woman's realm. 9—Sport. 10—Marine news. 11—Financial and commercial. 12—Real estate advertisements. 13—Real estate advertisements. 14—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements. 15—Today's church services. 16—David Spencer Limited's advertisement.

## MAGAZINE SECTION

Page 17—Possibilities of districts adjacent to Victoria as a fruit growing area. Impressions of British Columbia from pens of British journalists. 18—Short story. Twentieth century Mexico. Appeal for public purity. 19—Doctor of the future. Discussion on army problems. Stories about animals. Famous banking house. Japan wants her people at home. Britain and Boer in Transvaal. Extension of Kiel canal. 20—An hour with the editor. 21—Canadian families and home-grown children. 22—The simple life. 23—The simple life. 24—For the young folks. 25—A visit to Wizard Edison. Building up of a sound body. The spirit of the northwest. Charles G. D. Roberts' poems. Anglo-German relations. Electrification of railways. 26—Situation in India. English Arabs on soil of Canada. Rich gold finds in Australia. Germany and the other powers. Simple life of the emperor. 27—Are amendments needed in banking system? Romance of the War Eagle mine. 28—Has man passed his zenith? The problem of life's evolution. Germans run French close. An appreciation of Mr. Roosevelt. 29—Mining in Rossland district. Route of the railway to Hudson's bay. 30—A criticism of German naval policy. 31—The world of labor. 32—Stage offerings for the week.

## FROM FAR NORTH

Mounted Policemen Who Patrolled the Hudson Bay Country

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—Seldom does such an interesting group of visitors arrive in Winnipeg as the little squadron of Northwest Mounted Police, which came last evening. There are eight of the sturdiest young fellows, chaperoned in a way by a veteran of 20 years' service, who have just completed their years of arduous service in the frozen, inconceivable land reaching from Fort Churchill to Cape Fullerton. With the liberality that is part of an Arctic patrolman's make-up, they tell of the trying and wild experiences that befall the lot of the solitary guardian of the peace and the lone representative of imperial authority in the confines of the summerless zone. The longest service man in the party is Sergeant Nicholson, who came from Fort Churchill, and who joined the Mounted Police in 1885. With Sergeant Nicholson are A. Stoddart, Fort Churchill; Leslie Leding, York Factory; H. Verity and F. E. Heaps, both of Cape Fullerton, N. W. M. P. posts.

### Railway Builders Wanted

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—According to the transcontinental railway commission there should be no problem of caring for the unemployed during the winter months, because the contractors on the various sections of the new railway now under contract intend to carry on construction work during the cold months, and instead of laying off men this fall are anxious to add more.

## ENTOMOLOGIST ON B.C. ORCHARDS

Dr. Fletcher Speaks of What He Observed on Late Visit to the Province

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—Dr. Fletcher, the Dominion entomologist, is in the city today. The last visit of Dr. Fletcher to the West was made during the summer, when he went to British Columbia on the request of the minister to investigate certain complaints from fruit growers of that province to the effect that their orchards were being injured owing to the fact that the orchards of the Indians were very badly infected by insects, and that the Indians of the province were not using the proper methods to prevent the increase of the evil. Being asked today in reference to these complaints, Dr. Fletcher stated that he found the orchards of the Indians in British Columbia in very fair condition, and that they were not very much worse than the orchards of the white residents of the country. Many of the Indians were away from home during a portion of the summer, and were not able in consequence to give the required attention to the fruit trees. Dr. Fletcher had taken steps to remedy the difficulty of which complaint had been made, and representatives of the department were now engaged in completing the work.

A number of meetings of fruit growers had been held and discussion had on the best methods of fighting the various insects from which the orchards of the country have suffered. There had been complaint in reference to the presence of the San Jose scale, but Dr. Fletcher had not found any trace of it. The announcement had been made recently that this plague had appeared at one or two points in the province, but the report had not been confirmed, and in any case little was to be feared since it was known how to combat the evil.

Many complaints had been made in reference to the codling moth, and the entomologist had given full information in reference to the means for combating it. On the estate of Sir Arthur Steepen the hop tea beetle had been much in evidence, and a means for the gathering of these beetles had been suggested. The means suggested had been used, with a great result in the gain in the quantity of hops gathered. The method will be more largely used next year, and the beetle will be kept under close control.

Many of the agriculturists of the province were disposed to believe that the harmful insects from which they suffered could not be controlled. This Dr. Fletcher declared to be an error. There were no insects which could not be overcome when their life history was known.

Deputy Minister Anderson, of the department of agriculture of British Columbia, had accompanied Dr. Fletcher through the province and had shown the deepest interest in the work and full acquaintance with it.

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On the wine-lists of all first-class hotels, bars, clubs and restaurants.

Sole Agents:

PITCHER & LEISER

## NANAIMO MEETING FAVORS EXCLUSION

The Ottawa Government and Lieut.-Governor Condemned

## WANT TREATY ABROGATION

Messrs. Smith and Hawthornthwaite Indulge in Political Tilt

Nanaimo, Oct. 5.—"Be It Resolved

That this meeting condemn the action of the Dominion government and Hon. James Dunsmuir in these matters, and request that the government at once take proceedings to abrogate the Japanese treaty and protect the workers in British Columbia from its disastrous effects."

The foregoing section of a long resolution, which was passed by a big majority, was the most tangible result of a meeting here tonight to form a branch of the Asiatic Exclusion League. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P.; Ralph Smith, M. P.; Rev. Mr. Miller and Rev. Mr. McLeod were on the platform, and the meeting was somewhat stormy. Ralph Smith talked considerable politics, and Mr. Hawthornthwaite, who followed him, talked more politics. The latter had a big following in the house, and the meeting was with him.

The chairman, Mayor Planta, requested the Socialist leader to refrain from politics, and the speaker then introduced a resolution, of which the above is a part, and which was passed before the meeting broke up.

Rev. Mr. Miller expressed himself as against the total exclusion of Orientals, favoring certain restrictions only.

Rev. Mr. McLeod was in favor of total exclusion or none at all. Speaking of Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion, he believed it should be passed. Everyone knew where Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir stood on the Oriental question, and the Dominion government certainly should have foreseen what their adoption of the Japanese treaty would lead to.

Before the meeting broke up Secretary G. Douglas Grant of the Vancouver league managed to get a motion passed that a league be formed in Nanaimo, but no one was forthcoming who was willing to take charge of the organization, and a motion to adjourn was carried before any further business was transacted.

Several speakers said the exclusion league was but a political dodge to catch votes at the Dominion election.

## COKE SUPPLY IS A LITTLE BETTER

Kootenay Smelters Could Use still More—Ore Output for Past Week

Rossland, Oct. 5.—Coke is arriving more freely at local smelters. This is said to be due to cessation by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company of shipments to points in Montana. While there is an increase in the supply the smelters could take more, so that a small surplus could be created. At Trail for instance, five out of seven furnaces are running. With an increased supply of coke two additional furnaces could be blown in. It is supposed that there will be little trouble in the future as to coke.

Following are the shipments for the week: Centre Star, 3,410; Le Roi, 2,240; Le Roi Two, 560; White Bear, 105; White Bear, (milled) 350. Total for week, 6,665, and for year, 204,717 tons. The Consolidated company's smelter at Trail received 6,235 tons during the week, and the Northport smelter 2,240 tons.

Nelson, Oct. 5.—Following are the ore shipments and smelter receipts in southeastern British Columbia districts for the past week and the year to date in tons:

	Week	Year
Boundary	35,633	939,809
Rossland	5,497	265,278
East of Columbia	2,936	106,118
Total	44,066	1,251,205
Smelter receipts	21,331	508,652
Grand Forks	9,153	260,158
Boundary Falls	3,198	151,033
Trail	6,295	184,088
Northport	1,544	73,175
Marysville	690	24,000
Nelson	11,340	—
Total	42,421	1,212,466

### Plenty of Excitement.

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 5.—During a Republican rally in the north end athletic room the floor collapsed, precipitating 150 men into the cellar. The explosion of a lamp caused further damage, setting fire to the bunting and causing great excitement.

### Engineers' Requests.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 5.—Grand Master Hanrahan, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, today issued a call for a meeting of the general chairmen of joint protective board of all railroads east of Chicago, to meet in Buffalo on October 15. The purpose of the meeting is to establish a standard rate of pay and uniform operating and working rules of the various railroads in the territory embracing all the lines east of Chicago.

### From Lakes to Gulf

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 5.—The deep waterway convention adjourned sine die today, after passing resolutions calling upon congress for an appropriation sufficient to secure a fourteen foot canal from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, through the route already selected by army engineers.

On the wine-lists of all first-class hotels, bars, clubs and restaurants.

Sole Agents:

PITCHER & LEISER

## AFTER THE BEARS

President Roosevelt Now Installed In His Louisiana Camp.



THE HOUSE OF QUALITY  
Department No. 7

## Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Etc.

Our Optical Department is steadily extending its clientele. The growth during the last month has been remarkable indeed. In this department, the equipment and apparatus are unsurpassed in Canada. Our stock is composed of American and English goods, and sold at the lowest possible price; special attention given to children's eyes and testing done by a Scientific Optician free.

THE J. M. WHITNEY CO.  
Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths.  
39 GOVERNMENT STREET. VICTORIA, B. C.

## The British Columbia Trust Corporat'n

VICTORIA BOARD.

F. S. BARNARD, D. R. KER, THOMAS ELLIS, RICHARD HALL.  
The Corporation takes charge of Estates, and acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian and Trustee. Money invested for client on mortgage, interest, and principal guaranteed. Interest allowed on deposits of \$1.00 and upwards from FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT.

RICHARD HALL, Manager, 100 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## LOOK THIS UP!

Owner leaving for Manitoba must sell at once his

### 6-Roomed House on Oak Bay Avenue

With Two Lots

We can offer this \$2,450 with Very Easy Terms

### CAPITAL BROKERAGE ASSOCIATION

Temporary Offices

706 FORT ST., BALMORAL BLOCK  
P. O. Box 467. Telephone 1535

### R. P. Rithet & Co.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Importers and Commission Merchants

### GRAIN BAGS SALT

Write for Quotations Telephone 111

### HOME GROWN NURSERY STOCK

Far superior and cheaper than any imported, true to name, free from pests, immense stock of every description

### ROSES FRUIT TREES BERRY HOLLY

Monkey-puzzles, Rhododendrons, Hedge Plants, Climbers, etc.

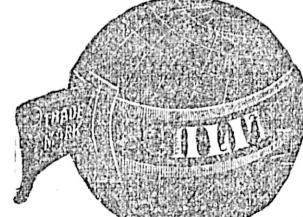
LANDSCAPE GARDENING A SPECIALTY

### THE OAKLAND NURSERY CO., VICTORIA, B.C.

A. OHLSON, Proprietor.

Send for price list. Phone A900, (during daylight only).

### PUREST AND BEST



Cure Your Horse  
with Kendall's Spavin Cure—the remarkable cure for all lamenesses, Sprains and Lameness, FAIR GROUND, Ont., May 3, '06.  
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success, and think it an excellent remedy for Spavins, Sprains, etc., etc." Accept no substitute. \$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. Write for free copy of our great book—"Treatise on the Horse." Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

He—Did you hear me singing under your window last night? I hope your father didn't hear it.

She—Yes, he did, but you needn't worry; he thought it was the cats.—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

### TO CURE STIFF NECK

When the cords of the neck become stiff and sore, nothing brings such instant relief as Nerviline. Every drop is just full of pain destroying power. Its action is almost magical. Nerviline penetrates through the pores of the skin, removes the stiffness on one application. "My neck was so stiff I couldn't turn it a quarter of an inch," writes Fred T. Baldwin, of Portsmouth. "I had it rubbed with Nerviline a few times and all the soreness and stiffness disappeared. I don't know another liniment you can depend on like Nerviline; it's splendid for colds, lameness. For fifty years Polson's Nerviline has been 'the' liniment of Canada. Sold everywhere in 25c. bottles."

WE ALL DRINK

*Schlitz*  
THE BEER  
THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO., Agents

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant  
Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens  
the water and disinfects

## SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS RALLY

Provincial Convention Will Be Held in Vancouver This Month

The eighth provincial convention of the British Columbia Sunday school association is to be held in Vancouver, October 16, 17 and 18.

Each school is entitled to be represented by one delegate for each fifty of the membership or fraction thereof. Pastors are ex-officio delegates.

Entertainment will be on the Harvard plan; that is, bed and breakfast in the entertaining home, and the delegates providing the other meals. In order to secure entertainment in Vancouver the names of delegates should be sent to the president, Mr. Noah Shakespeare, Victoria, on or before October 8.

Arrangements have been made with the C. P. R. for the regular reduced rates. If 100 attend holding standard certificates, the rates will be single return fare. If between 25 and 100, the return rate will be one and one-third fare. If under 25, the return will be one and two-thirds fare. All delegates are requested to purchase single fare ticket (not return) to Vancouver and secure from ticket agent at starting point a standard certificate, which when signed by the secretary, will secure the reduced return rate.

All the sessions will be held in the First Baptist church, corner of Hamilton and Dunsmuir streets, delegates, on arrival in the city should proceed to the convention church, where they will register and be assigned to their home.

The programme of the convention is as follows:

### Wednesday Evening.

8.00—Praise and prayer.

8.15—Address of welcome, on behalf of Vancouver. Response by George Garter, Victoria.

8.30—Convention called to order. Salutators, Mr. Noah Shakespeare, president B.C.S.S.A. Vocal selection.

8.45—Appointment of committees. Collection.

8.50—Organization of evangelization. Stuart Muirhead.

### Thursday Morning.

9.30—Praise and prayer, led by E. W. Leeson, Vancouver.

9.45—Treasure's report. Alfred Huggett.

10.15—The secretary, his work and how to do it. A. J. Passage.

10.45—Practical Sunday school organization, Stuart Muirhead.

11.15—Fifteen minutes' discussion, led by Rev. R. Muilken.

11.30—Round table talk. The home department, Rev. W. C. Merritt, field worker Pacific northwest.

### Thursday Afternoon.

2.30—Praise and prayer, J. A. Gleason, Victoria.

2.45—Reports of district associations by secretaries, Vancouver, E. P. Chandler, Victoria, J. W. H. King, New Westminster, F. O. Canfield.

3.20—Paper on Primary Work; Miss Norine Macken, Vancouver.

3.45—Round table talk; the primary department, Stuart Muirhead.

4.45—Reports of nominating committees.

### Friday Afternoon.

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8.00—Praise and prayer, by J. A. Kerr, New Westminster.

8.15—Bible in the school, Capt. McIntosh, Victoria.

8.35—Vocal selection, Collection.

8.45—Address, The Sunday School and Future Generations, Rev. J. S. Henderson, New Westminster. Vocal selection. Closing hymn.

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Friday Morning.  
Denominational conferences.

Friday Afternoon.  
2.30—Praise and prayer, Rev. H. W. Piercy.

2.45—Reports from secretaries of Denominational conferences.

2.45—Report of nominating committee. Election of officers. Report of resolution committee.

4.45—Address, The Wise Intermediate and His Otherwise Treatment, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Friday Evening.  
8.00—Prayer and praise, Rev. J. P. Weston.

8.15—The World's Convention at Rome, Rev. W. C. Merritt. Vocal selection.

8.40—The Adult Bible Class Movement.

9.10—Essentials in Successful Teaching; Stuart Muirhead.

9.30—Closing exercises, conducted by George Carter.

## NO NORWEGIANS ON AUSTRALIAN COAST

Commonwealth Makes Local Wage Scales and Conditions Apply to Them

Norwegian steamers cannot coast in Australian waters under the favorable terms which they may do in British Columbia. The low wages and low provisioning which enables their owners to charter the steamers at 25 per cent lower than the rates paid for British steamers on this coast is not possible under the new Australian Navigation bill. This bill, read a first time in the Commonwealth Senate, September 12, has 670 clauses. It is on the lines of the last bill, but includes amendments suggested by the recent navigation conference in London. Its administration is placed in the hands of the Minister of Customs. Heavy penalties are imposed on any owner supplying bad or deficient provisions to the ship, and he is liable for the expenses of his distressed seamen. A ship will be deemed to be engaged in the coastal trade if she takes passengers or cargo from one Australian port to another. Until the railway is built from western Australia to Adelaide, British mail steamships are exempt from the foregoing conditions. No foreign ship is allowed to engage in the coastal trade without a three years' license under a penalty of £5,000. The licenses will provide that seamen on board these vessels are paid Australian wages, and shall be subject to other Australian conditions, including a stipulation that no bonus or subsidy is to be paid other than by the Commonwealth or a State. The increased wages earned on the Australian coast will be payable before the vessel leaves Australia. The master, the owner, and the agents will be held jointly responsible for the payment.

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Everything Ready-to-wear

## Ladies' Underwear

WE EXERCISE the same care in selecting and buying our large stock of Underwear as we do in the selection of our Ladies' Coats and Costumes. It is not sufficient for a manufacturer to prove his goods are low in price, but it is absolutely necessary that he proves they are the very best in the market, in point of quality, workmanship, and durability before he can obtain our order; that is why we do not hesitate to call your attention to our splendid stock of Ladies' Underwear for fall and winter wear, out of which we quote a few items only.

### LADIES' Vests and Drawers,

Watson's famous make, in all sizes, at per garment, from ..... 35c to 50c

### LADIES' Vests and Drawers,

In Watson's and Health Brand makes, at per garment ..... 65c, 75c and 90c

### LADIES' ALL WOOL Health

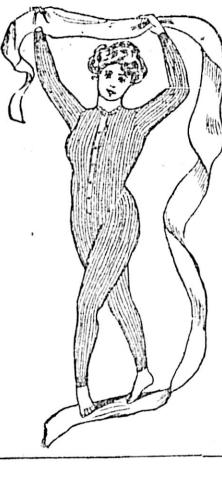
Brand underwear thoroughly shrunk, at per garment, ..... \$1, \$1.25, \$1.35

### SILK AND WOOL underwear,

splendid value, at per garment ..... \$1.25

### SILK UNDERWEAR,

extra special value at per garment ..... \$2.25



### LADIES' combinations,

very durable fabric at \$1.25 and \$2.25; in guaranteed all wool, thoroughly shrunk at \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.00; in heavy silk at ..... \$4.50 and \$5.25

### Children's Underwear

HEALTH BRAND, specials, according to size, from ..... 40c up

### WATSON'S UNDERWEAR,

according to size, per garment, from ..... 40c up

### NATURAL WOOL,

thoroughly shrunk, all sizes, under weights, from ..... 75c up

## Ladies' Hosiery

# The Colonist

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

## The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:

One year ..... \$5.00  
Three months ..... 1.25  
Six months ..... 2.50  
London Office, 90-93 Fleet Street.

### THE BRITISH POSITION.

In the multiplicity of local matters calling for attention by the press in this part of Canada, the larger affairs of the Empire are apt to be lost sight of, which is to be regretted for the absence of any discussion of these has a tendency to provincialize our views of the greater aspects of our national life. The Colonist confesses to its failure to present, as frequently and as forcibly as it might, those considerations which affect Canadians as citizens of the Empire, an omission which it will endeavor to supply in future, but it is not alone in this respect, for it only pursues the same policy as is followed by nearly all Canadian newspapers. One very interesting aspect of the position of the British Empire before the world today is afforded by the treaty with Russia, that has been recently agreed upon. While it is not true that this treaty renders valueless the Anglo-Japanese alliance, as some contend, it undoubtedly removes one of the causes which led to the formation of that compact, namely the desire to have the assistance of Japan in case of an attempt on the part of Russia to make a descent upon India. It undoubtedly very materially alters the status of Britain in Asia, and strengthens her position enormously.

A few years ago the nations of the world were pointing a finger of scorn at Britain, as she stood "in splendid isolation" asking favors from none and prepared, if necessary, to face the world alone in defense of her honor. Events move so quickly nowadays that we forget things, which in another time would have been the talk of a generation. It is worth while to let memory run back some fifteen years to the Fashoda affair, when Lord Rosebery, to use his own phrase, "stood with his back to the wall" and forced France to withdraw her pretensions to the control of the country around the headwaters of the Nile. The world was astonished, because it had been the talk in all the chancelleries of Europe that the United Kingdom was only, to use Disraeli's figure of speech invented for another purpose, "a lath painted to look like iron." Europe learned that, although not seeking war, Britain was ready as ever to stand firm when honor was at stake. Then she was absolutely alone among the nations. There was none under any obligation to assist her in any emergency, and with very many of them there were open questions, which might at any time lead to serious complications. This was true of France, Germany, Russia, and the United States especially. With Italy there was a friendly understanding, but it was offset by the influence of the Triple Alliance. With Austro-Hungary there was formal friendship, and nothing more. It can hardly be questioned that the first great change was due to the Boer war. There was much in that conflict of which the British people have no reason to feel proud, but the tremendous effort involved in carrying on hostilities at such a distance from the base of supplies and in such a country, against a people like the Boers, did not fail to produce a profound impression upon the minds of rulers everywhere. It was understood, though not expressed, that what seemed to task the resources of the Empire, although it did not in point of fact, would have been an impossibility to any other nation. Since then a wonderful change has taken place. The United Kingdom is on the best possible terms with the United States, and although there is nothing in the nature of an alliance, there is a very friendly understanding. France, Spain, Italy, Japan, Russia and Portugal are bound to friendship with Britain by agreements of more than a mere passing nature. With Germany and Austria there seems to be an excellent understanding. Instead of being in a condition of splendid isolation, Britain stands today stronger among the nations than she ever did at any time during her history. As British subjects we have every reason to feel proud of the position occupied by the Empire. As Canadians we may regret that we have been able to contribute so little to this prestige, but we can do something towards rendering its maintenance permanent.

### ORIENTAL EXCLUSION

We are not clear as to what amount of good can be accomplished by the formation of Oriental Exclusion Leagues, but we freely admit that those who think otherwise are entitled to hold their own opinions and give effect to them in every legitimate way. It is claimed that such leagues are evidence of the strength of popular

feeling on the question, we would have to dissent, because there are thousands of people, who feel quite as strongly on the subject of Oriental exclusion as any one can, and yet are unwilling for one reason or another to become members of such organizations. Indeed the very great majority of people believe that the time-honored method of popular agitation within reasonable limits is all that is necessary to accomplish any public purpose. Organizations formed for specific objects of a political nature are very apt to degenerate into political organizations, and when they do that the personal aspiration of their leaders overshadows the merits of the case for the promotion of which the organizations were instituted. While holding these views, we do not fail to recognize that such a meeting as was held in the City Hall on Thursday night is evidence of a very intense feeling on the subject of Oriental exclusion. Our criticism of it is that it does not fully represent the strength of that feeling, which is not as a rule violent, but reasonable, which does not hope to accomplish anything by threats and extravagant language, and believes the problem is more than local and temporary, and a phase of a great epoch-making movement. If effect could be given to the views expressed by the most extreme advocates of exclusion, the problem would not be solved, but only temporarily disposed of, to appear after a short time in a more acute form. We know that a degree of popularity can be gained by counselling summary action regardless of consequences. We know also that the favor of an influential minority could be secured by advocating Oriental immigration. But a paper like the Colonist, which aims to serve the public interest as best it can, and must take account of the fact that its share in the solution of the issue raised by the close contact of the Orient and Occident will in all probability extend over a number of years, must endeavor if it can, to reach conclusions, which will bear investigation, and to confine its suggestions to those matters which can be reasonably expected to produce permanently advantageous results. It is for this reason that we urge upon all concerned the imperative necessity of approaching this question with a full sense of the personal, provincial, Canadian and Imperial features presented by it. It is a vast question, and the man is foolish who supposes that he can dispose of it offhand, or that by smashing a few windows and burning some people in effigy anything valuable can be accomplished.

There is need in the first place for inquiry. Why have we recently had such a large number of Japanese and Hindus entering British Columbia? That is to say, has the influx been a natural one, or has it been fostered? This is a very important question, for if artificial means have been taken to stimulate the immigration, the solution of the problem will not be very difficult. If it shall appear that, left to themselves, comparatively few Japanese would seek to come to Canada, there will be very little trouble in arranging with Japan. If it shall appear that, left to themselves, the Hindus would stay in India, there can be no difficulty in preventing any further influx from that quarter. Evidently until there has been an investigation into the facts, it is premature to decide upon remedies.

While we hold these views we freely admit the right of any number of citizens to meet in public and express other views, and we think our evening contemporary exhibited questionable judgment in its attempt to belittle the character of the City Hall meeting. It was in a sense a representative meeting, not representative, perhaps, of the whole community, but of those who have the most to fear from the swamping of the labor market by Orientals.

### THE BOWSER BILL.

Our friends of the Liberal Party are sadly worried over the Bowser Bill. It seems to have struck like an attack of measles, when one takes a cold. They live it with it by day; they dream of it by night. They are first on one side of it, and then on another. They cite precedents, some of which are applicable and some not. They tell us that if the Lieutenant-Governor had assented to the Bill, the Dominion Government would have disallowed it, and then they turn round and tell us that because the Lieutenant-Governor, acting as a Dominion officer, withheld his assent from it. Mr. McBride, who has nothing to do with the Dominion Government, was forthwith bound to resign. Mr. Fred Peters is a gentleman for whom we all have a very high regard. Therefore when we find him quoting from a statement of the constitutional practice as laid down by Sir John Macdonald, we feel safe in accepting the quotation as quite correct. Mr. Peters represents Sir John as saying: "So in any province the Lieutenant-Governor should reserve a Bill in his capacity as an officer of the Dominion and under instructions from the Governor-General." This seems like pretty good constitutional law; at least it is what the Colonist contended as long ago as 1897 was good constitutional law, that is, when Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney reserved assent to the Bill prohibiting the employment of Japanese and Chinese by certain incorporated companies. It fits the case of the Bowser Bill like a glove. Lieutenant-Governor Dunsماur informed Premier McBride that he would withhold his assent from the Bowser Bill and reserve it for the pleasure of the Governor-General. It is to be assumed that Premier McBride knew that His Honor could only do this as "an officer of the Dominion," and that as such he was not under any constitutional obligation to ask for Mr. McBride's advice, as in point of fact he did not, and that it was not open to Mr. McBride to tender any advice, which he did not. Mr. McBride had a right to assume that Mr. Dunsماur was acting as the Governor-General desired him to. Further than this we cannot go, because the reasons for the Lieutenant-Governor's exercise of his power as a Dominion officer are not yet available. Mr. Peters has a faculty of touching things with an illuminating finger, and he certainly has in this instance made it abundantly clear that McBride cannot be held responsible for the act of the Lieutenant-Governor in the premises.

If the Colonist felt called upon to justify the action of the Lieutenant-Governor as a Dominion officer it would find very little difficulty in doing so; but it is going to defer for the present all discussion of that aspect of the case, for it anticipates a good deal of fun by and bye, when the Times and all the other people, who think Mr. McBride ought to resign, dodge around to find a way out of the *coup de sac* in which they have got themselves by trying to make a political issue out of nothing. We hope our esteemed friends will continue to flounder in the mire of their own inventions. By so doing they will only emphasize the amusing nature of the denouement.

The Times defines the position of the Colonist, at least we assume it means the Colonist, to be as follows: "The Lieutenant-Governor being a Dominion official and under federal political influences, the Dominion government must be held responsible for his actions." We suppose this is as near the truth as could be expected from a paper which published a deliberate mis-statement in its editorial columns and refused to correct it, although its attention was called to it three times, but it is just far enough from the truth to be utterly misleading. What the Colonist said was that a Lieutenant-governor being a Dominion officer, was subject to the direction of the Dominion government in regard to the reservation of Bills until the pleasure of the Governor-General shall be known, and that for what he might do pursuant to such direction it would be absurd to say that the provincial government is responsible. It has been said that the British Constitution is a "hass," but it is not so great a "hass" as to hold a government responsible for something with which it has nothing whatever to do. May we remind the Times that it adds nothing to the strength of what it advances as arguments by coupling them with invective?

Mr. T. C. Sorby sends us a letter in regard to the Inner Harbor Association, of which he is the energetic secretary. He does not say so in as many words, but his letter leaves the impression that the Association is the proper body to take up the question of harbor improvement so as to provide accommodation for ocean-going steamships. We had not supposed that this work came within the scope of the Association's work, but if it is we shall be glad to assist it in any way possible to a newspaper.

The use of the word "lawful" for "unlawful" in the Bowser bill has been talked about as though it were the first case of clerical error in a bill. Here is another. In an Eastern legislature the following extraordinary section was discovered in a bill an hour before the Governor was to assent to it: "The annual meeting of the town council shall be held on the second Monday in January, unless the said second Monday in January shall happen to fall on Sunday, Christmas, New Year's or Good Friday, when it shall be held on the following Monday."

Reports are in circulation in the east that there is to be an early Cabinet reorganization. It is said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier wants Mr. Sitton to come back, but that he declines to do so unless Sir Richard Cartwright, Senator Scott and Mr. Paterson are replaced by younger men, who will be able to do active campaign work when the elections are brought on. Report further says that the Premier is very reluctant to ask his old-time friends to vacate their positions. Looking at the situation from a broadly Canadian point of view, we fail to see any available man in the Liberal party, who could replace Mr. Paterson, whose standing as a private citizen and public man is high and whose experience must be of great value to the Premier. Senator Scott is getting to be an old man, and it would not be very difficult to find some one in the Senate who could take his place. Sir Richard Cartwright, although his mind seems as keen as ever, is a victim of rheumatism, and being in the senate he can hardly be counted upon for campaign work. We have no opinion as to the truth of the report, but it seems plain enough that, if Sir Wilfrid Laurier expects to carry the next general elections, he will have to strengthen his cabinet in several directions.

**SPRINT OF THE PRESS**

**Doubly Armed**

Great Britain now has an agreement with Russia not to attack India, and an agreement to stop tap to fight Russia, if she did. There doesn't seem to be much wrong with that arrangement from the British viewpoint.—Montreal Herald.

**Three Times and Out**

Three time sand out has been the game which has been played between the law and one Tom Collins of New Brunswick, accused and now convicted of murder. It is not often that a man has to stand three trials for the same offense and then goes to the gallows after all.—Ottawa Free Press.

**A SHATTERED IDOL.**

There ought to be a law passed forbidding people from digging up things that should be forgotten. If there was one thing upon which the people of the United States prided themselves it was that the Father of his country, George Washington, to wit, could not tell a lie. The authority for this inability was the immortal George himself, who was reported to have said on one occasion when the grandfather of his country, to wit, George's papa, was about to chastise him for cutting a cherry tree, that he was incapable of falsehood. George was young then. A hatchet, sharp and new, was attractive to him, a nice looking cherry tree was a temptation, and the prospect of a lashing as disagreeable as it is to most boys. So the cherry tree was cut and George escaped a lashing by owning up—a trick which was perhaps not new then and certainly has been practiced pretty often since. But George got over his youth, and with adolescence seems to have come not only a facility in lying but an ability to swear to it, which, a recent Washington dispatch tells us, he did so openly and notoriously that the Grand Jury had to take notice of it. This is very sad, and the worst of it is that it established a bad precedent. In these degenerate days Senators and people of that class have been indicted for perjury, and all manner of crimes committed for the purpose of getting timber lands. They will hereafter be able to plead that they were simply following George's example, and what jury could be so narrow-minded and un-patriotic as to convict them?

We are sorry for George. Almost everything else he ever did has been discounted by his admiring fellow-countrymen, except his refusal of a third term and his constitutional inability to utter an untruth. Theodore L. has given the third term idea something of a jar by his ostentatious way of refusing it, with a string on the refusal, and now his latter attempt has gone to join Mother Shipton's prophecy and things like that in the rubbish heap of history. Close examination of the Washington dispatch suggests that possibly George's reputation may yet remain unruined. The dates do not fit in very well with his biography, and this suggests that some nature-faker has been getting in his work. Let us hope that this is true. Let us hope that George may retain his place as second among mortals, the first, of course, going to Mark Twain, who said he was superior to George, "For," he remarked, "George could not tell a lie, but I can and un-patriotic as to convict them?"

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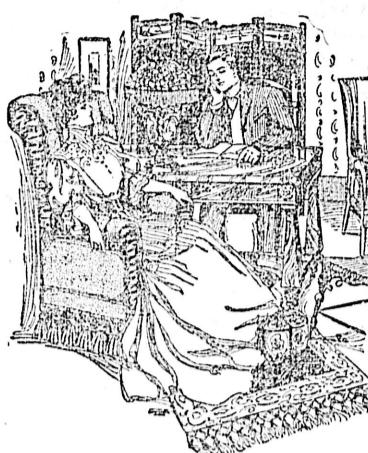
While France and Germany have been boasting of their dirigible balloons, John Bull, like Bre'r Rabbit, "ain't bin sayin' nothin'," but when he got ready he sent his balloon out on a little excursion, and from all accounts it is far and away ahead of its competitors.

Mr. T. C. Sorby sends us a letter in regard to the Inner Harbor Association, of which he is the energetic secretary. He does not say so in as many words, but his letter leaves the impression that the Association is the proper body to take up the question of harbor improvement so as to provide accommodation for ocean-going steamships. We had not supposed that this work came within the scope of the Association's work, but if it is we shall be glad to assist it in any way possible to a newspaper.

**WEILER BROS.**  
HOME HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

# YOUNG HOME MAKERS

## SHOULD BUY THEIR FURNISHINGS AT THIS "HOME SHOP"



TO THOSE young people who shall this month choose their first home furnishings, we extend a very cordial invitation to come here before finally deciding upon any purchases. We believe that we can serve you better than any other establishment—for various reasons.

We believe that our extensive experience is worth something to beginners. We offer you larger stocks and better assortments than any other house furnishing establishment in the West. Buying in large quantities enables us to offer values that cannot be beaten elsewhere. These are but a few of the many advantages of buying at this store.

We want you to see this superior furniture showing of ours—the most extensive line of real fine furniture ever shown in this city. You'll see all the latest designs, latest styles of finish—the newest and best there is. We are in a position to suitably furnish you, no matter what the limit of your purse may be. Let experts do your furnishing.

## PICK SOME OF THESE NEW CHINA PIECES

Sumptuous China for little money—this. Exquisite decorations on China of first quality. China persons who like dainty pieces will appreciate, especially those whose purses are not over fat. It is an assortment of remarkably low priced pieces, considering quality of china and beauty of design.

Make up your own Tea Set from these beautiful new arrivals in China Cups, Saucers and Plates. Make it as large or as small as you wish, because you may buy as you wish—one, two, three or by the dozen. Not necessary to invest your money in a large Tea Set if you think you may never need it.

There is a great choice of decorations. One style in pure white with dainty gold band, another with gold band and Grecian border round top, dark blue band with Grecian border in gold, others in pink, red, green, rose and other decorations.

**CUPS AND SAUCERS** in this immense variety of decorations, at, per dozen, \$30.00, \$18.00, \$12.00, \$6.00, \$5.00, \$4.50, \$4.00 and . . . . . \$3.00

**PLATES**, in same decorations as cups and Saucers, at, per dozen, \$20.00, \$18.00, \$15.00, \$11.00, \$5.00, \$4.50, \$4.00 and . . . . . \$2.75

## SOME OF THE CHOICE CHINA TEA SETS

The First Floor offers you, as well, some choice China Tea Sets. The daintiest productions of the Wedgwood, Aynsley and other leading British potteries. There is a big variety at a wide range of prices. We list here a few of the leading sets. There are many others, at much lower prices here, too. Ask to see the new idea in Tea Sets—the Wedgwood Revolving Tea Set.

**ENGLISH CHINA TEA SET**, 40 pieces, in Crown Derby decoration, at, per set, . . . . . \$14.00

**WEDGWOOD CHINA TEA SET**, 40 pieces, raised pale blue and gold border and roses. At, per set . . . . . \$25.00

**AYNSLEY CHINA TEA SET**, 40 pieces, pale blue band and floral spray, at, per set . . . . . \$18.00

**WEDGWOOD CHINA TEA SET**, 40 pieces, Pompeian decoration, a pleasing blue and pink combination, at, per set . . . . . \$20.00

**LIBBEY CUT GLASS**

A century of tireless devotion to artistic ideas. A century of tireless labor and unequalled advantages in equipment and facilities. The person who buys Libbey Cut Glass buys the accumulated fruits of almost a hundred years of artistic effort. That is one reason why the loveliness of Libbey Cut Glass has never been rivalled.

With a Bissell's Sweeper sweeping is a delight. No stooping, no effort, no dust—just pleasure.

Buy one here.

We are Sole Agents

## The Easy Way

It has taken almost a century to attain the present perfection of

Cabinet Making

The problem of cabinet reconstruction is in reality a problem of finding men with whom to do the reconstructing. That the government could be made more efficient if there were enough of the best sort of timber to put into it, goes without saying. It is in many regards a weak government. It is the only one that is not written by Liberal,收割 and Conservative. If the tariff has been "taken out of politics" and, with due respect for Mr. Gurney, is no longer the dividing issue between the parties, it was taken out by the Liberal ministers who substantially adopted the fiscal system which Conservative parties have established, and in some cases enacted a scale of duties and bounties exceeding anything which this country had known under Conservative government. —Toronto World.

**PROGRESSIVE BERLIN**

The city of Berlin is municipalizing its outskirts more rapidly than any other large city of Europe or America. The report that it is negotiating for the purchase of a great forest in which is to be a \$10,000,000 and is to be developed to municipal waterworks and a park, seems entirely credible when its methods of sewerage disposal are remembered. A very large tract of sandy soil lying near the city, heretofore of little or no use, has been made healthful and productive by its artificial drainage system.

The sewage is pumped to it and distributed over it from stations in the city.

The experiment has proved so successful that it solves not merely the sewage problem, but, in considerable degree at least, that of the care of certain classes of the city's sick. Tuberculosis patients are being sent to the hospital established on the city's outer farm. Berlin is unusually well qualified to demonstrate the value of suburban waterworks and parks.—Halifax Chronicle.

With a Bissell's Sweeper sweeping is a delight. No stooping, no effort, no dust—just pleasure.

Buy one here.

We are Sole Agents

# Mainland News

## TRAIL ACROSS TO EDMONTON

Now Completed From Fort St.  
John on the Old Telegraph  
Road

Vancouver, B. C. Oct. 5.—Returning prospectors from the interior say that the Edmonton trail from Fort St. John to No. 4 cabin on the old telegraph line, 50 miles north of Hazelton, has been completed by the N. W. M. P. after three seasons' work, and is now one of the best pieces of work of its kind on the continent. The route chosen is one which can at very little cost be made into a good wagon road at any future time, and likewise selected with a view to affording the best feed possible for pack trains. The trail is eight feet wide the entire distance of 408 miles, cut clean, rough graded and innumerable small bridges have been erected. From Fort Graham to No. 4 cabin, a distant of 120 miles, muskrat is entirely absent from the newly constructed Dominion trail, and mile posts have been erected every two miles to guide the stranger on his way. Fords, of which there are four in the distance above mentioned, also have their lettered instructions in plain sight of wayfarers.

From Fort St. John, the trail follows the north side of Halfway river to Cypress creek, over Laurier pass, then to Herkimer and crosses the Finlay river at Fort Graham, a distance of 207 miles. From Graham, it dips southeast, crossing Oliver pass, Kellslinea, Ossilene, and Onanira rivers tributaries of the Columbia, to the northern end of Bear lake, at Fort Donnelly, a distance of 120 miles. From Bear lake the trail goes north along the south side of Sustut river, crosses the north side of the same river and then crosses the Skeena river, between Bear lake and cabin No. 4, on the old telegraph line. At this crossing of the Skeena will be met the first ford. From No. 4 cabin, the trail follows the telegraph line to cabin No. 5, and a short distance beyond this it takes to the north on its way to complete the thousand mile road the Government is building from Edmonton to the Yukon.

The work so far done on the trail from cabin No. 5 to Atlin, and the Yukon has been blazing the trail by the Mounted Police, and next year will see work actively prosecuted along this section.

### MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Body Found Near Sicamous With Marks That Point to Suspicious of Foul Play

Vernon, B. C., October 5.—One of the C. P. R. workmen at Sicamous, while out on the lake Sunday, found a dead body in shallow water between the C. P. R. bridge and Eagle river. Marks on the body indicate foul play. He got the body on the beach and the authorities at Kamloops were at once notified by wire. Just who the man is, is doubtful but it was thought the body was that of Billy Burton. Burton, aged about 45, has a pre-emption at Adam's lake, and spends a good deal of his time timber cruising. He was last seen, so far is known at present, a week ago last Friday.

### BOUNDARY MAN DROWNED

Miner from This Province Loses His Life in Accident at Cobalt

Phoenix, B. C., Oct. 5.—A despatch from Cobalt reads as follows: Seymour L. Graham, a foreman in the Nipissing mine, was drowned on Saturday night in Cobalt. Graham was unmarried and about 40 years of age. He came here from British Columbia with Manager Drummond."

Mr. Graham was well known in the Boundary, having been in charge of the Oro Denoro mine for a long time under Smith Curtis, and later being for some eight months foreman at the Dominion Copper Co.'s Sunset mine, Deadwood camp. When Mr. Drummond left the Dominion Copper Co. to take charge of the Nipissing mine, Mr. Graham went with him. He was unmarried and about 40 years of age, and had many friends in the Boundary his relatives living near Toronto—one reason why he went east.

### The Opening Ceremonial

In command of a certain Western post is a well known veteran of the army, soon to be retired, who, General Miles used to declare, "was the most profane officer in this or any other army." A day or two prior to the departure of this officer from Washington to take the post mentioned, a lady at a reception inquired of General Miles whether the officer first referred to had duly qualified for his new command.

"Yes, madam," responded Miles gravely. "He swore himself in yesterday."—Washington Star.

# LAZY LIVER

"I find Cascarets so good that I would not be without them. I was troubled a great deal with torpid liver and stomach. Now since taking Cascarets I feel much better. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as the best medicine I have ever seen."

Anna Basinet, Osborn Mill No. 2, Fall River, Mass.

Best for  
The Bowels  
**Cascarets**  
CANDY CATHARTIC  
They WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripes, Too, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to be Cascarets. Cascarets are the best laxative.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. for

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

### INTERESTING LAW POINT

Vancouver Jury Finds J. F. Miller Not Guilty of Charge of Misconducting Partnership Funds

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 5.—J. F. Miller, charged with fraudulently converting to his own use \$1,600 of partnership funds, was acquitted by the jury yesterday afternoon. The only other case to come before the court was that of an Indian named Montague or Johnson, charged with the theft of a jack-screw from a white logger at Kingcombe Inlet. It was a rather trifling affair for an Assize court, and after a short hearing the prisoner was discharged. No true bills were brought in by the grand jury yesterday.

When the court resumed its sittings yesterday morning, the case of fraudulent conversion against J. F. Miller was resumed. Attorney-General Bowser conducting the prosecution, and Mr. C. W. Craig and Mr. Elmer Jones for the defence. The evidence showed that the dealings leading up to the dissolution of partnership between Miller & McDonald were very complicated. McDonald stated positively in his evidence that when the firm dissolved, Miller took over all the assets of the sash and door business, in which they were engaged, and Miller was to pay out of the firm's money in the bank, \$1,000 to the firm of Wheeler, Asgade & Company, Tacoma, and \$600 to the Robertson Manufacturing Company of Everett. McDonald stated positively in his evidence that when the firm dissolved, Miller took over all the assets of the sash and door business, in which they were engaged, and Miller was to pay out of the firm's money in the bank, \$1,000 to the firm of Wheeler, Asgade & Company, Tacoma, and \$600 to the Robertson Manufacturing Company of Everett.

They have already acquired something over 200 square miles of the Vancouver island timber belt.

Today there is in the city of Vancouver a man who has in his pocket an order to add to this purchase to the extent of five hundred miles more of timber lands, provided he can get it up to the desired standard. He does not indicate that the purchases are to stop with the amount.

The negotiations for one block at a price that will run into seven figures are practically completed, and those for others almost equally large, are well under way. This latest purchase is located along the coast of the mainland, and takes in the timber at the heads of the northern inlets. The pending negotiations are for a large tract at the head of Harrison lake, and at points in the interior that are sufficiently near to enable the product to be brought out by way of Harrison lake and either down the Fraser river or by the C. P. R.

It is not the intention to let all this vast holding of timber lie idle for any length of time, and the present plans contemplate the erection of mills at central points, and an expenditure of ten to fifteen million dollars within the next two years.

Mr. Craig, in addressing the jury said this case was evidently an attempt to use the criminal courts for the collection of debts, and as such should not be considered by the jury.

The attorney-general said that if side issues as to whether it was proper to bring cases into a criminal court were to be entertained the execution of laws would be impossible, nor would any creditors be safe.

Mr. Justice Irving said it was shown that the prisoner and McDonald had entered into a partnership last spring, the prisoner having furnished the capital which was to be regarded as a loan. Later they began to get dunning letters, and collected \$1,578, which they were to place in the Royal bank. They went to the bank, but as they were to about to deposit it, Miller snatched it away, and afterward they agreed to dissolve the prisoner to take over all assets and liabilities. McDonald's story and Miller's differed as to the agreement of dissolution. McDonald said Miller distinctly agreed to pay two firms \$1,600, in sums of \$1,000 and \$600. Miller denied the specific agreement, saying that he simply covenanted to pay the debts, but he could do it as he liked. This was the cause of the whole dispute. In the document before the court there was nothing to show that Miller had agreed to apply the money in the manner specified by McDonald. In conclusion he said that if there was a doubt, though in his mind there could be no doubt, the prisoner should receive the benefit of it.

Thousands of Russian tourists visit the museum at Balaklava, and as these eggs attracted more attention than all the marbles and other fine specimens, the archeologist has fitted up what he calls the "archaeological buffet." In a glass case are the remains of the eggs, the bits of bread, grain and many other reminders of Greek cookery, and about this the tourists may be found grouped at all times of the day, more impressed than by anything else in the place.—Youth's Companion.

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One that Quickly and Thoroughly Cures

Our Bronchial Balsam is a remedy well tried, and we can recommend it highly. We have it in two sizes—

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Chokers Dogs, etc.

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A large consignment of Heavy and Light SILK for ladies' dress and Cotton Crepe in all shades, sold by the yard; Automobile veiling, and Blouse Patterns in all styles; also a great variety of Brassware.

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VICTORIA, B.C. Phone 1325.

## VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS  
Rented Sold Repaired  
Solo Agent  
A. M. JONES  
88 Johnson Street. Phone A1267.

### Speaks for Itself

The following from the Inland Printer, recognized as the best authority on printing in the world, speaks for itself: "From the Colonial Printing and Publishing company, Victoria, British Columbia, have come in the shape of booklets, some excellent examples of printing. Topography, presswork and design all combine to make them specimens of high grade printing."

### Steamer Tees Arrives.

The steamer Tees arrived last night from west coast points, bringing 28 white passengers and 40 Chinese. The latter were thrown out of work by the closing down of the Clayoquot sawmill. No sealing schooners were reported on the coast while the Tees was there. The whaling station reported a very unfavorable spell; having secured only one whale during the week. Nothing more was learned concerning the fatality attending the operations of the steamer Maude.

### Move Liquor Department.

The liquor department of Dixi H. Ross & Co. has been removed to 60 Broad street. The store on Broad street which has been secured by the Ross company is directly to the rear of the company's premises on Government street, and a passageway connects the new with the old store. While the new department has been made as a result of the new city regulation with regard to bottle licensed premises, the change has been one which would have been necessary anyway as a result of the growth of business of the company.

### Cannot Fix a Date

Rudyard Kipling has written A. W. McCurdy, president of the local Canadian club, informing him that he is unable to fix a date for an address to the local body. Mr. Kipling will address the Vancouver club on Monday evening next and cannot arrive in the city before Tuesday evening.

### The Globe, Not the News

In speaking of Mrs. Fitzgibbon yesterday it was stated that she attended the coronation ceremony as the correspondent of the Toronto News. This was not correct. It was the Toronto Globe that sent the talented lady to London as a special correspondent on that occasion.

### To Supply Ties

The Canadian, published at Mexico City, says Mr. Thomas Adair of Victoria, B. C., is making a business trip through Mexico in the interests of one of the largest lumber companies in western Canada. The especial object of his trip on this occasion is to make contracts for the supplying of ties for the Mexican railroads."

### Orange Grand Master

D. C. McLaren, grand master of the Loyal Orange lodges of British Columbia, is on his annual official visit to the city. All Orangemen of the city are requested to attend the regular monthly meeting to be held tomorrow evening in A. O. U. W. hall, as Mr. McLaren will deliver an interesting and timely address.

### Hallowe'en Concert

The date of the annual Hallowe'en concert by the First Presbyterian church choir has not yet been definitely fixed, but it will be on or about October 30. The exact date will be given shortly. Many citizens of Scotch nationality and other nationalities look forward to this event as one of the rare treats of the season, musical and otherwise.

### Cadet Rifle Scores

The High school cadet corps held their weekly target practice at the Clover Point range this morning. Owing to a strong southwesterly wind blowing across the range the cadets were unable to make any good scores, but the following are a few of the best out of a possible of 25: Cadet Walker, 17; Corp. H. Boggs, 13; Cadet Carmichael, 12; Cadet Schilling, 12; Cadet Ney, 12; Cadet Pineo, 12.

### New Teacher Arrives

Principal J. W. Church, M. A., of Corrig college, Beacon Hill park, has secured the services of F. Astey-Sparks of Oxford as resident master at the college this term. Mr. Sparks, who is both an accomplished scholar and teacher, is also a first rate athlete, and during his college career distinguished himself on the cricket and football fields. Mr. Sparks, who was afterward captain of the New York Rugby club, is now a member of the Victoria Rugby club, for which he was playing yesterday at Oak bay.

### Let Go With Caution

Terence W. Lang appeared in the police court yesterday morning in answer to a summons charging him with having stolen a couple of hen coops from W. Baylis at the poultry show at the recent fair. Apparently the only defense was that having had some of his own coops taken at the show the year before, Mr. Lang felt justified in helping himself this year to get even. After considering all the circumstances of the case carefully, he was dismissed with a caution to go and sin no more.

### Victoria Musical Society

The next rehearsal will be held on Wednesday evening at the Carnegie library, commencing punctually at 8 o'clock. Members having copies of the music are requested to bring them with them. Owing to the size of the stage at the Victoria theatre, it has been found necessary to limit the number of members to 180. The soprano list is now closed, but the committee wishes to enroll a few auxiliary members who will attend the rehearsals and will be admitted to full membership as vacancies occur. There are still a few vacancies in the other parts, for which early application should be made.

### Speaks Six Times Today

Stuart Muirhead of Calgary, general field secretary of the International Sunday School Association of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, will occupy the pulpit of the Centennial Methodist church this morning. In the evening he will preach in the First Presbyterian church. During the afternoon he will speak at the Metropolitan Sunday school at 2:30 o'clock, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Sunday school at 4:30 o'clock. At the conclusion of the evening services, Mr. Muirhead will address the Sunday school workers of the city in the Congregational church at 8:30 o'clock.

### Bound to Come

The cold weather is bound to come. Be prepared with a coal hod. We sell them from 40c to \$1.25. Pokers, 15c; fire shovels, 10c; stovepipe, 15c per length; dampers, 25c, R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas street.

### Lifebuoy Soap—Disinfectant

Is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

## SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS

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## FURS

We have received our new stock of Furs which we have marked at our usual low prices. White Thibet Collars from \$5.00 to \$10.00 each. Muffs to match at \$5.00 and \$6.50 each. A large assortment of Fur Collars from \$1.25 to \$15.00 each. We also have a few Bearskin Baby Carriage Rugs at \$2.25 each.

G. A. RICHARDSON & CO.  
82 Yates Street

## FINCH'S

The Exclusive Style Shop

### Initial Display of the New Fall

### English Fancy Vests

### English Shirts

The new fall goods have been making their appearance daily until now we have a showing of no little merit.

### See Our Leader In

### English Oxford Shirts

in all colors \$1.25 in all colors

### FINCH & FINCH

Hatters

57 GOVERNMENT STREET

## Do You Feel Tip Top

This fall? Some people suffer greatly from depression and colds incident to the sudden changes. The body should be built up, prepared for the battle with the damp weather conditions. The preparation of

### Cod Liver Oil, Malt Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites

is unrivaled as a system fortifier. You can hardly expect to come off a winner when a hard cold tackles you if you are run down, but with this preparation you are safe. It is very palatable too. A large bottle for \$1.

### Terry & Maret

The Prescription Druggists

S.E. COR. FORT & DOUGLAS STS.

### Our Fall Patterns In Cloths Are Exclusive

### YOUR INSPECTION INVITED

### PEDEN'S

TAILORING PARLORS

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Plasticine for modeling; fascinating and instructive. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

A large shipment of ladies' gloves has just come to hand for fall wear. Special today, ladies' black and colored wool and cashmere gloves, 30c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

## THE IDEAL SHOE STORE

Late The Paterson Shoe Co.

### For Today.

30 pairs Women's Vici Kid Lace Shoes, all sizes.

Reg. price, \$3 and \$3.50, Saturday.....\$1.75

38 pairs Men's Box Calf and Vici Kid Bals. Reg.

\$4.50, \$5 and \$5.50. Saturday.....\$3.00

A basketful of Infants' Shoes for, per pair.....25c

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This is the finest showing ever made in the city, and the prices are exceptionally low. Select yours now before the best are gone.

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The Jewellers,

Government Street, Victoria.

## Let Me Tell You Something About Moffet's 'Best' Flour

For many years the Columbia Flavouring Mills have been milling Quality Flour. The best wheat, best machinery, and the best milling methods—that produces Moffet's "Best" Flour.

There is a reason for all this quality. For years the constant aim, ambition and purpose of able and experienced millers has been devoted to producing and perfecting this great bread flour. No effort has been too great—no detail has been too small—only the final results have been considered—Moffet's "BEST" Flour.

Order a sack today at your grocer's and satisfy yourself that Moffet's "BEST" Flour is the flour of quality.

### THE COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

ENDERBY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Large Stock Always on Hand. Cutting Dimension Timbers to Order a Specialty. Slab Wood, long and short lengths, Delivered on Short Notice.

Patronage always appreciated, and satisfaction guaranteed.

We also have for sale slabs in four-foot lengths at \$2.00 per cord, or cut into short lengths at \$3.00 per double load.

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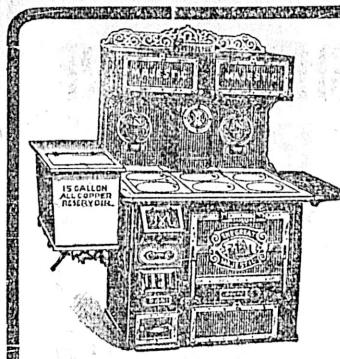
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Shipping Facilities by Rail and Water.

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Rock Bay

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**Majestic Range**

It saves its cost in fuel. Is Malleable and Unbreakable.

Our Air-Tight Coal Heaters have just arrived.

**GEO. POWELL & CO.**  
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Will Find it to Their Advantage to Call at

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METROPOLITAN TEA  
AND COFFEE  
ROOMS**  
39 FORT STREET

and Recuperate While Resting a Moment

Dainty LUNCHES AND  
AFTERNOON TEAS SERVED

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In Raising  
Milk, Flesh, Butter, Cheese, Poultry and Eggs  
Is Attained by the Use of

**HERBAGEUM**  
Try it and mark the wonderful difference. It contains no injurious ingredients

Price—4 lb. packages, 60c., 100 lbs. \$12.  
Directions on each package.

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Old No. 27 Johnson street. New No. 541  
Phone 356.

**HAIRLESS**  
removes all hair instantly. Perfectly harmless.  
Mrs. C. Kosche's Hair-dressing Parlors  
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**LAWN  
GRASS SEED**  
EVERY VARIETY

**JAY & CO.**  
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**1847 ROGERS BROS.**  
The standard of quality for nearly sixty years.  
In buying Waiters, Turners, Trays, etc.,  
If you want quality ask for the goods of  
**MERIDEN BRITIA CO.**

**SAXON OINTMENT**  
Cure Eczema and Salt Rheum  
\$1.00 A BOX AT ALL DRUGGISTS  
Saxon Ointment Co., Box 202,  
Victoria, B. C.  
C. H. Bowes, 38 Government St.  
Special Agents

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Text books for commercial class, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Kootenay Steel Ranges—Clarke & Pearson are the sole agents for these famous ranges.

**Men's Tie Bargains**—Men's four-in-hand of beautiful silk brocades, stlylish, up-to-date patterns. Regular price, 35c. Saturday, special sale, 25c. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

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ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B.C.  
Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs, Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.

P.O. BOX 363. LEMON, GONNISON & CO. PHONE 77

## CONSERVATIVES ARE CONFIDENT

E. J. O'Sullivan, Conservative Candidate for Provencher, Sees Liberal Defeat

"There is a general feeling of confidence among the leaders of the Conservatives throughout the East that the party which laid the foundations of Canada's greatness will come into power once more at the next general election," said E. J. O'Sullivan at the Driftwood yesterday. Mr. O'Sullivan is the president and manager of the Western Mortgage Company of Winnipeg, and has come to Victoria with the object of opening an office of the company here. This is by no means his first visit to Victoria, which he considers a splendid field for investment. In Manitoba Mr. O'Sullivan is known as a prominent Conservative worker, and he is the candidate of that party for the Provencher constituency in southeastern Manitoba. In his campaign so far he has met with great success and he as well as his friends are confident of his success.

Speaking of the political situation he said:

"I have just completed a tour through Canada, during which I have made enquiries everywhere from competent authorities as to the prospects of the Conservative party at the next general election. Everywhere there is the same report. The people are tired of an administration of which the leader is the sole asset, and they want a change. Mr. Borden has strengthened his hold on the people wonderfully of late. Everywhere he is recognised, even by Liberals, as a safe and honest man, while he is developing a capacity for great and successful leadership that is astonishing even his friends. He is over a hundred per cent. stronger in Manitoba than he was a couple of months ago, and the same story comes from the other places he has visited during his present successful tour.

"There is a general feeling abroad that the Liberal administration must go. In the East especially the people feel that they can no longer stand for many of its members. We shall have, I believe, a four-fifths majority west of Winnipeg. We ought to sweep Manitoba, get a majority in Saskatchewan, about half the members from Alberta, while in British Columbia should send, if half what I hear is true, a solid delegation, or very nearly so, to swell the Conservative majority in the next Dominion parliament.

"In Quebec there appears to be no doubt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will lose twenty-five seats anyhow out of the sixty-five, and possibly more. Nova Scotia is going to give us five or six members this time, and so the tale runs. All over the country the people are making up their minds to have a change. They are tired of the present regime, and they remember now that it is to the Conservative party that Canada owes that sound position, fiscally and financially, which has enabled her to take the fullest advantage of the general wave of prosperity that has been sweeping over the world during the past few years. When the election will take place I don't know. But when it does come a Conservative victory will come with it, and the longer it is delayed the more sweeping that victory will be."

**SACRED CONCERT AT  
JUBILEE HOSPITAL**

Sunday Entertainments for the Benefit of the Patients Will Be Resumed

Today it is proposed to resume the Sunday afternoon concerts at the Royal Jubilee hospital for the winter season.

They are held in the corridor of the hospital and take place immediately after the afternoon service, which begins at 3 o'clock. This brings the concert to a close at about 3:45 p.m.

Although the concerts are held primarily for the pleasure and benefit of the patients, quite a number of the outside public have been regular attendants at them. It has been observed, on more than one occasion, that the programme rendered, if given in public, would have cost the auditor 50 cents or possibly \$1.

There is no charge, however, to anyone, and thanks to the kindness of the authorities and resident staff all who wish to attend are allowed to do so.

The concerts, of course, are sacred in character as to vocal selections, though some latitude is considered allowable in the matter of instrumental performances. They will be given on the first Sunday of every month, but should arrangements be made to hold them oftener announcement will be made in the press beforehand.

The following is the programme for today:

Organ solo, "Cornelius March" (Mendelssohn), Mr. Arthur Longfield.

Bass solo, "Out of the Deep" (Marks), Mr. Marsh.

Contralto solo, "Hold Thou My Hand" (Briggs), Miss Kayton.

Violin solo, "Meditation Religious" (Tchaikovsky), Mr. Jesse Longfield.

Soprano solo, "The Sands of Time" (Gounod), Mr. Petch.

Soprano solo, selected, Mrs. J. D. Helmcken.

Accompanists, Mr. Arthur Longfield and Mr. Jesse Longfield.

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The following is the programme for today:

## We Have the Diploma

On Ranges—The Lorain Range is the Best.  
On Separators—The De Laval Separator Has No Equal.

See Our Window Exhibit of Both These Lines

## We Also Have the Diploma

on our full line of

### The Canada Carriage Co's Goods

Carriages, Buggies, Carts, etc.

These are on exhibit at our Johnson St. Warehouse

### B. C. HARDWARE CO

CORNER YATES AND BROAD STREETS

P. O. Box 683

### LAUNCH FITTINGS

Remember Hinton's is headquarters for things launch owners can't do without, and prices right for:

STEERING WHEELS OF ALL TYPES — FLAG SOCKETS AND BILGE PUMPS — CLEATS AND CHOCKS OF THE VERY LATEST PATTERN GASOLINE ENGINES FOR LAUNCHES

### Hinton Electric Co., Ltd.

29 GOVERNMENT STREET

### GUNS AND AMMUNITION

Best and Largest Stock in the City

### JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.

115 GOVERNMENT STREET

### Bread Flour

Moose Jaw Hungarian, \$1.75 per sack

The best Bread Flour on the market for a few days, price is going up.

### SYLVESTER FEED CO.

87-89 YATES STREET

### EMPEROR DRUG HALL

BEAUTIFUL CALENDAR FREE

With One Dollar Purchase. Look at Window Display

GEO. A. FRASER, 30 AND 32 GOVERNMENT STREET

### THE WOODS HOTEL

VANCOUVER

New and Strictly Modern

### THE IRVING HOTEL

VANCOUVER, B.C.

New and Modern Rooms with Baths First Class Grill

W. S. DICKSON Proprietor

### The New Grand

WEEK 7TH OCTOBER

TUESDAY, OCT. 8TH.

Richard Carle's Greatest Tuneful Triumph

### The Mayor of Tokio

with John L. Kearney. Same original production. See the Peanut Ballet, the Blue Ribbon Chorus. Direction of Jos. M. Calles.

75—PEOPLES—75

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.50. Box office opens 10 a.m. Saturday, Oct. 5th. Mail orders accompanied by cheque will receive their usual attention.

### VICTORIA THEATRE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7TH, 1907

The Askin Singer Co. presents the musical play

### THE TIME, THE PLACE, AND THE GIRL

With John E. Young and All-Star Cast

50—BEAUTY CHORUS—50

Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Box office opens 10 a.m. Friday, Oct. 4th. Mail orders accompanied by cheque will receive their usual attention.

### PANTAGES THEATRE

JOHNSON STREET

High Class Vaudeville

Week Commencing Oct. 7

Weaver, Dalton and Bryant

Musical Comedy Artists

O'Dell and Hart

The Clever Burlesque Team

Wallace Sisters

Refined Vocalists and Wooden Shoe Artists

Larkin and Burns

The Funny Comedians, Dancers and Comedy Acrobats

Tommy La Rose

Song Illustrators

Pantagoscope

In Amusing Motion Pictures

### MASSAGE

MR. BERGSTROM-BJORNFELT,  
Swedish Masseur, room 48, Five  
Sisters block, 606 Fort street,  
Victoria, B. C. Office hours, 11  
to 12 a.m., 5 to 6 p.m.

### James Island Ranch

All accounts against above Ranch or Dr. G. Lansborough Findlay or the Lady Sybil Findlay should be forwarded to the undersigned before the 10th October, next.

MASON & MANN

Five Sisters Block, Victoria, B. C.

## In Woman's Realm

### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Dorothy Green, formerly of this city, is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch are spending a few days on the mainland.

Hugh Eberts spent a few days during the week shooting at Saanich, Malahat farm.

Mrs. G. Wake and Mrs. Prothero arrived in Victoria on Wednesday last from England.

Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Wilson of Salt Spring Island were registered at the Balmoral during the week.

Miss Dorothy Green of Los Angeles has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Carew Gibson, at the Balmoral hotel.

Mrs. H. de Melin of Duncans has returned home after a visit to Victoria. She was registered at the Balmoral hotel.

Miss Victoria Phipps arrived home on Monday evening after having spent a very jolly holiday with friends at Vernon.

Mr. Caine, who has been spending a few weeks' holiday in Victoria, left for Vancouver last Friday.

Miss B. Gaudin intends leaving November 1 to take a course of training in the Vancouver General hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Norrie and child, who have been paying a very pleasant visit to Dr. and Mrs. Garesche, returned to their home at Somenos on Tuesday.

Mr. White, who has been staying with Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Genge for the past month, sailed for China to join his regiment there on Tuesday morning by the Empress of Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Burchell, Mr. Thornton and Mr. Janson of Theis Island, who came to Victoria for the fair, returned home during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cook, who have been spending their honeymoon in Victoria, left to make their home in Cumberland on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hirsh of Quamichan have been spending a few days in the city, and while here made their headquarters at the "Angela."

Mrs. Monteith, who has been continuing to St. Joseph's hospital for the past week, is doing well and expects to be about soon again.

P. I. E. Girdwood, who recently arrived from London, England, is enjoying a fishing and shooting holiday at Riversdale hotel, Cowichan lake.

Miss V. Bolton, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Bolton, Oak bay, returned home last Wednesday from England, where she has been attending school for the past year or so.

Miss Nora Bell of Vancouver, formerly of Victoria, returned last Monday from a very jolly visit to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cuppage at their farm near Duncans. After remaining a few days with her aunt, Mrs. McDowell, Miss Bell left for Vancouver.

Mrs. Bowell of Rockland avenue entertained her friends at tea on Tuesday last. The tea table and drawing room were tastefully decorated with choice blossoms of every description. Among those present were: Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. G. Genge, Miss E. L. Tilton, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. R. Dunsuir, Miss Shubert, Mrs. Langley, Miss Langley, Mrs. Eliot, Miss J. Bell, Mrs. Luxton, Miss Arbutnott, Mrs. B. Helmsterman, Mrs. Arbutnott, Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. Burch, Miss L. Eberts, Miss Paula Irving, Miss Little, Miss Perry and others.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Cecil M. Roberts gave a delightful tea for her sister, Mrs. Landes of Seattle, who is at present her guest. The tea table was daintily arranged with rose colored sweet pears and graceful trailing piece of white clematis. Mrs. Landes wore a smart corn colored gown, trimmed with rich guipure. Mrs. Roberts was attired in a becoming frock of black taffeta relieved by touches of pale blue and corn. Among the guests were Mrs. Gaudin, in violet broadcloth; Miss Marie Gaudin, black and white picture hat; Mrs. J. Anderson, black sequin; Miss Hickey, champagne colored silk volte, old rose hat; Mrs. Carnichael, blue, blue toque; Mrs. Pittigott, black with touches of white; Mrs. Arundel, Mrs. S. Williams, Mrs. S. Robertson, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Courtney, smart blue suit; Mrs. Page, Mrs. Crotty, Mrs. McCallum, black and white; Mrs. J. Harvey, brown suit with mauve panne hat; Mrs. Spratt, black dress; Mrs. Reinsiller, brown costume; Mrs. Beaman, Miss Montelith, white; Miss Newling, Miss Hickey, Miss Johnston, Miss Newcombe, Misses Mason, Mrs. Bals, Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Hoyley, Mrs. Wals, Mrs. Gray suit and violet hat; Mrs. Brett, white suit, pale blue hat; Mrs. Berkeley, violet costume; Mrs. Griffiths, and many others.

Dr. and Mrs. Nelson gave a novel entertainment on Wednesday evening at the Cozy Corner tea room, Fort street, in the shape of a zoological party, each guest wearing some symbol to represent an animal, fish bird; the person guessing the greatest number carried off the prize, the lucky winner being Miss Doris Mason. Among the numerous guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Burchell, Mr. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Durand, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Merredith, Captain and Mrs. Reid, Mr. J. S. Pitts, Major and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Beaman, Mr. C. Platts, Mr. C. Ward, Dr. and Mrs. Helmick, Mrs. C. M. Roberts, Mrs. Landes, Mr. M. Mason, Dr. Dolbie, Mr. Hamilton, Miss Kling, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mrs.

Johnson, Miss Johnston, Miss Gillespie, Mr. B. M. Ewart, Mrs. C. H. Todd, Miss Todd, Mr. F. Pemberton, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. Browne, Miss Browne, Mrs. W. Gore, Captain and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Rocke Robtson, Mr. and Mrs. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Arundel, Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Mrs. H. Robertson, Mr. S. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Mrs. and Miss Peters, Miss Little, Miss V. Mason, Miss Doris Mason, Miss P. Drake, Miss P. Mason, Miss Newcombe, Miss T. Monteith, Miss N. Dupont, Mrs. Tuck, Miss Tuck, Miss McKeown, Miss Cann, Dr. Hunter, Miss Page, Miss H. Page, Miss Cridge, Mrs. Ritth, Mrs. Genge, Dr. and Mrs. Watt, Mrs. McCallum, Misses Gaudin, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, Misses Pitts, Miss J. Bell, Miss L. Eberts, Mr. Eberts, Mrs. Hanington, Miss Hanington, Mrs. Raynor, Dr. D. Hanington, Mrs. Tilton, Misses Tilton and others.

Dr. Archie A. McRae, of Vancouver, is spending the week in Victoria.

Mrs. J. A. Alkman will receive on Thursday afternoon at her residence, 1195 Fort street.

The Misses Robinson, of Montreal are visiting their uncle, G. W. Robinson, Esquimalt road before taking up their residence in Vancouver.

Mr. and the Misses Blakemore have taken "The Bungalow," Cook street, for the winter months.

Mrs. Dexter Shandy of Spokane and Mrs. T. H. Gawley, of Seattle, are visiting Victoria.

Mrs. W. Oliphant Bell, accompanied by her aunt, Miss Freyssing, of Mannheim, Germany, arrived in this city on Thursday.

The dance given in aid of the Tuberculosis maintenance fund on Friday evening at the A. O. U. W. hall proved to be a huge success in every way, this being due to the genuine hard work of the following committee of ladies: Madames Bullen, Stuart Robertson, Simpson, Max & Simon Leiser, and Galletly. The supper table was artistically arranged by Mrs. H. Pooley with scarlet and white blossoms relieved by touches of feathery fern.

The clever Watson children provided the music for the first half of the evening, and Miss Thain's orchestra played for the second half. The floor which was in splendid condition was strictly reserved for the children until 11 o'clock when they were marched into supper and the adults then took possession of the ballroom and danced until the early hour of 2 a.m.

The committee through these columns wish to thank all those who in any way contributed to the success of the evening. The floor committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Messrs. J. Arbutnott, D. Bullen, G. McCurdy Middleton, McDougall, M. Rowcroft, T. O. Mackay.

Some of those who enjoyed the very jolly evening were: Mr. M. Ewart, Miss B. Gaudin, Miss Arbutnott, Mr. J. Lawson, Mr. F. Loeholm, Mr. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Galletly, Miss Johnson, Mr. F. White, Mr. H. Green, Miss McDougall, Mr. E. Lownsey Watson, Master Elworthy, Mr. McGowan, Mr. P. Robson, Mr. D. Ells, Miss Nason, Mr. B. Irving, Mrs. R. H. Green, Miss C. Green, Miss J. McKay, Miss Shaw, Miss N. Lugin, Mr. C. McKilligan, Mr. B. Bell, Mr. Finch, Miss V. McFarlane, Miss Hilda Simpson, Miss B. Briggs, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Genge, Miss Angus, Mrs. McCaulay, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Cassidy, Mrs. Norton, Miss Schwengen, Miss E. Dickenson, Miss Nicholles, Miss Rosalie Newman, Miss D. Newman, Miss G. Green, Miss Browne, Miss Ethel Gibson, Mr. R. Monteith, Miss T. Monteith, Miss Elmer, Miss Blair, Mr. Wright, Mr. Haggerty, Mr. B. Smith, Captain Ellison, Captain Hughes, Mr. Wallace Courtney, Mr. E. Browne, Miss Pitty Drake, Dr. Hunter, Mrs. J. Hunter, Miss P. Irving, Miss O. Irving, Mr. B. Irving, Misses Eberts, Mr. Eberts, Mr. H. Eberts, Miss E. Holmes, Miss Pooley, Mr. Talbot, Mr. D. Kent, Miss Blackwood, Miss F. Englehardt, Miss Elsie Sparrow, Miss Moreby, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Thornton, Miss Margaret Hollyer, Misses Bagshaw, and many others, too numerous to mention.

Miss S. Blair of Vancouver is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bulwer.

A most successful concert was given in the A.O.U.W. hall on Friday evening in aid of the Seaman's Institute. A large and appreciative audience filled the large room. Those who kindly contributed towards the programme were: Miss Muriel Hall (pianist), who is an unusually gifted young lady, who played very charmingly, "If I were a Bird," by Hensell, and "The Butterly" by Lavale. Mr. A. S. Gore, baritons, who possesses a very fine voice, charmed the audience with "The Gallant "Salamander" by Burnard and "The Bandolero" by Leslie Stuart. Mrs. Gleason was very amusing in a clever little character sketch, Mr. Bryce, violinist, who played with great sympathy, held the audience with "Flower Song" by G. Lange, but he was most appreciated in the "Berceuse" by Jocelyn. Mrs. Gregson, soprano, brought the evening to a close with a "Cradle Song" by Dannah, and "I Love the Merry Sunshine," by S. Glover.

Mrs. Berkeley, of Burdette avenue, will be "at home" to her friends on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of the month during the winter.

Bert Green spent a few days in town during the week.

Miss Ruby Fell has returned home after visiting relatives in England and France.

Mrs. Jas. A. Tzett and wife of Seattle are spending their honeymoon in this city. They are registered at the Dr. Dr. and Mrs. Laconiere of Saanich, are visiting in the city.

C. H. Dickie, ex-M.P.P. for Cowichan, has returned to the city from the Bear river, where he has been interested in the Portland Canal Mining and Development company.

F. L. Marriott of the department of

Refineries, Ottawa, is a guest at the Dallas hotel.

Miss Amy Skinner, of Esquimalt

# The Sporting World

## WESTMINSTER TEAM WINS

Defeated Tecumsehs in Stirring Game by Score of 12 to 6

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 5.—In the presence of the biggest crowd ever seen at Queen's park, the Tecumsehs were defeated by the New Westminster lacrosse team by a score of twelve to six. People went over from Vancouver in shoals. The B. C. Electric Co. utilized flat cars railed in, and then people were hanging on wherever they could grip. The feeling among the Vancouver contingent was strongly in favor of Westminster and odds were freely offered on them. It is estimated 16,000 people were present.

Before the game began, Premier McBride addressed both teams and expressed the hope that there would be a gentlemanly game. Mayor Bethune also greeted the teams on behalf of Vancouver. After three cheers for Premier McBride the game started. Five seconds after the game started Len Turnbull scored the first for Westminster amid tremendous cheering. After this there was less enthusiasm as the Tecumsehs for some time played a slow game. The splendid goalkeeping of Gray for Westminster saved many difficult shots. The Tecumsehs played good combination, but Westminster was too fast and strong. The first quarter ended five to one in favor of Westminster.

During the second quarter, play was fast but the Tecumsehs were outclassed in every department, and at half time the score stood: Westminster 8, Tecumsehs 3.

In the third quarter the Tecumsehs played a little better, showing good combination and Westminster only scored one goal, leaving the score: Westminster 10, Tecumsehs 3.

In the fourth quarter the Tecumsehs woke up for a time and scored three goals to Westminster's two, leaving the final result 12 to 6. Captain Querrie, of the Tecumsehs, admitted they were beaten by the better team, but complained of the refereeing of Gray and Barr as rotten. He said also that the dampness of the ground favored Westminster.

Westminster played brilliant lacrosse throughout, every man doing splendid work. Strong condemnation was expressed at the tactics of the Tecumsehs, who after the first two or three goals were scored appeared to make no attempt to play, but seemed to be fooling with the game. They leave for home today, the proposed match with an all British Columbia eleven apparently being called off.

The following was the line-up:

Tecumsehs. Westminster.  
Clark ..... Goal ..... Gray  
Griffiths ..... Point ..... Gaithra  
Stuart ..... Cover point ..... T. Gifford  
Purkering ..... Defence field ..... J. Gifford  
Forester ..... Defence field ..... G. Rennie  
Davidson ..... Defence field ..... T. Rennie  
Ferrier ..... Centre ..... Feeney  
Durkin ..... Home field ..... A. Turnbull  
Whitehead ..... Home field ..... Wintemute  
Querrie ..... Home field ..... W. Turnbull  
Murton ..... Outside home ..... L. Turnbull  
Adamson ..... Inside home ..... Bryson

## BURNS GOING ABROAD

Match With Gunner Moir For November Is Assured.

Los Angeles, Oct. 5.—Tommy Burns left Los Angeles last night for San Francisco. Burns expects to remain in Oakland for one week and then go to New York, where he will arrange for an early departure for London, where he is booked to fight Gunner Moir during the latter part of November, before the National Sporting club.

That Burns looks upon Moir as easy money is shown in the fact that he is already making theatrical and other dates to be filled after his return from Europe.

Burns will fight Jack Johnson when he returns to America. He announced this definitely three days ago and he has said so several times since.

"I will meet Johnson just as soon as I return from abroad," said Burns just as he was passing through the gates at Arcade station. "I have assured McCarey that I would fight Jack Johnson in Los Angeles on the percentage plan if he would guarantee to sell a certain number of high-priced tickets, and McCarey is figuring on the time now. If he can see his way clear to give me this guarantee I will sign articles the minute I land on American soil again this winter, and then it will be up to Johnson."

"I expect to take Memphis over to London with me unless he bets a good



## RESULT OF PLAY IN ASSOCIATION

James Bay Defeat Soldiers—Y.M.C.A. and Garrison Tie—United's Default

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 4.—The Canadian women golfers were again defeated today on the links of the Midlothian country club. They were beaten by the Eastern squad of women golfers by the score of six to four. The victors for the Canadians were Miss Mabel Thompson, Miss Muriet Dyck, Miss Emma Defre and Miss Helen Unache. The eastern women who won their matches were Miss R. H. Barlow, Miss M. Barnes, Miss P. S. Curtis, Miss Ella Allan, Miss Florence Ayres and Miss Sheva. Miss Thompson scored the heaviest of the day in her match with Mrs. Caleb Fox, whom she defeated by six up, and four to play. All the members of the Canadian team left for home today with the exception of Miss Harvey and Miss Phipps who will remain for the national woman's championship tournament next week. The match between the eastern and western women will be played tomorrow.

**Jockey Clark Set Down.**  
Jockey Johnny Clark, who will be remembered by Victorians for his clever riding at the spring race meeting of the Victoria Driving Club, has been set down at Spokane for inconsistent work. A dispatch from there says: Superintendent Robert Leighton of the speed department of the Interstate fair has announced the indefinite suspension of Jockey G. Bullman, and the suspension for the rest of the meeting of Jockey Johnny Clark for suspicious riding on Water Wagon and Ethel Day, respectively. These two horses were heavily played in the betting ring and were touted as the "good things" of the day. The miserable showing made by each displeased the judges and, in view of the fact that both boys had been warned before by the judges for riding that looked questionable, they were handed out a severe penalty. Both are good jockeys, Clark especially having a good record behind him. Bullman rode Cabin to victory in the Spokane Derby last week.

## VICTORIAS WIN THE FIRST GAME

Defeat James Bay Aggregation in Decidedly Rough Game

The first rugby football match of the season was played at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon, when the Victoria team succeeded in lowering the colors of the J.B.A.A. team by the score of 9-3. The match attracted considerable interest and both teams had their share of supporters, who did their best to urge their representatives on to victory.

The game was far from being a first class exhibition of the good old game of rugby and rather represented a wrestling match where the conditions were both Graceo-Roman and catch-as-catch-can. It was without doubt the roughest match played in Victoria for the last ten years and at times Referee Cullin had all he could do to keep the players from indulging in a general melee. It was apparent from the start that there was a bad feeling among the players, but the spectators were hardly prepared for the exhibition presented by the teams. It was no common occurrence to see a player from one side hand an opponent a straight arm jolt and the only surprising thing about the match is that some of the players were not hurt.

With the apparent hard feeling between the two teams it was very evident that the game would be rough, but the referee was lenient and as a result it gradually got worse until at one time it appeared as if the game would end in a general encounter between the players of the two teams. Both teams had several good players, but their style would be greatly improved by the assistance of several rule books and a few night's studying. In addition to the roughness of the game the hardness of the ground made good playing impossible and also dangerous. The Victoria team has several new men who with some of last year's team made a fairly good sized bunch. The Bays on the other hand were both younger and smaller but were much more deficient in their knowledge of the game. With more practice and a stricter referee both clubs will develop good teams, but at present they are woefully weak in many spots.

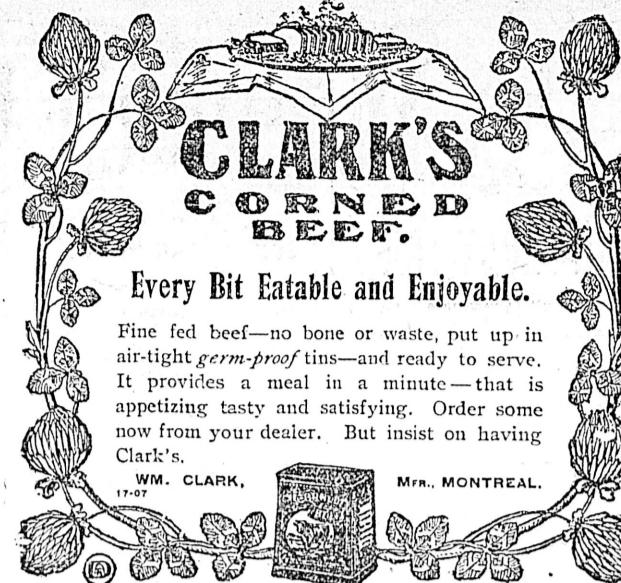
The shining lights in yesterday's game was the playing of Meredith and Ward for the Victorias and the Sargson boys for the Bays. Although the Victoria team won they had no snap and the younger players kept them going all the time. The Victoria club was the first to break into the scoring line, when after a general rush the ball was sent the Meredith who when called fell over the line, making the first tally for his team. At half time the score stood one try to nil in favor of the older organization, but it was not long after restarting the match that McCarter broke away and planted the ball behind the line for the first try for the Bays. The weight of the Victoria team stood them in good style, and shortly after the Bays scored Meredith again got over for the Victoria's second try. With the score against them the Bays tried hard to even matters, but were gradually forced back and from a series of passes, in which all the three-quarter line participated, Pettipher got across and scored the last try of the day. With only a few minutes to play, the Victorias continued to press but time was called without further score.

## BASEBALL SCORES

American League  
At New York—Boston 3; New York 2; 10 innings.  
At Washington—Washington 2; Philadelphia 4.  
At Chicago—Chicago 4; Cleveland 5; At St. Louis—St. Louis 2; Detroit 3.

National League  
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 0; Pittsburgh 1.  
At Philadelphia—New York 3; Philadelphia 7.  
At Boston—First: Boston 6; Brooklyn 5; Second: Boston 11; Brooklyn 6; 7 innings.

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney affections, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the stomach, etc. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.



Fine fed beef—no bone or waste, put up in air-tight germ-proof tins—and ready to serve. It provides a meal in a minute—that is appetizing, tasty and satisfying. Order some now from your dealer. But insist on having Clark's.

WM. CLARK,  
17-07

Mrs. MONTREAL.

Clark's Pork and Beans are just an example how good Pork and Beans can be. Tasty—appetizing—and pure. Insist on Clark's.

## SULLIVAN TWINS ARE GIVEN BOUTS

Ketchel and Flynn Prospective Opponents of Mike & Jack

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—Promoter Coffroth has practically matched Young Ketchel and Mike Twin Sullivan to battle at his Mission street arena either in the latter part of October or early in November. Sullivan and Ketchel's manager are to meet with Coffroth this afternoon at the Willis to complete arrangements and affix their signatures to a set of articles.

The only point on which there is apt to be any sort of a hitch is the weight question. Sullivan favors 145 pounds four hours before the fight, while Ketchel is inclined to hold off for 148. However, no serious trouble is expected over the matter, as both men are very anxious to fight and each will no doubt be willing to compromise in order to insure the contest.

The fact that Ketchel has left the matter in the hands of a representative whose experience in the fight game is very limited, and who has an exaggerated opinion of Ketchel's drawing ability somewhat complicated the situation.

The above match is not the only iron in Coffroth's fire, as he is negotiating with Jim Flynn and Jack Twin for a contest to take place in two or three weeks.

This, according to Coffroth, will be one of a series of elimination contests for the heavyweights. The winner of the battle to be matched with Al Kaufman. This winner will be pitted against Tommy Burns, and the final winner against Jack Johnson. This last match should settle the heavyweight championship question beyond dispute.

Flynn holds a decision on a foul over Jack Twin, while the Twin is anxious to wipe out, while Flynn has been camping on Sullivan's trial ever since the previous battle.

Now that the Tommy Burns theatrical enterprise has been shipwrecked, a spark of hope has risen in the breast

of Coffroth.

Try Vinol on our guarantee to return your money if it fails to give satisfaction. D. E. Campbell, Druggist, Victoria, B. C.

**PIMPLES STOPPED IN 5 DAYS**

Every Possible Skin Eruption Cured in Marvelously Quick Time by the New Calcium Treatment

Send for Free Sample Package Today

Boils have been cured in 3 days and some of the worst cases of skin diseases have been cured in a week, by the wonderful action of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. These wafers contain as their main ingredient, the most thorough, quick and effective bloodcleaner known, calcium sulphide.

Most treatments for the blood and for skin eruptions are miserably slow in their results, and besides, many of them are poisonous. Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain no poison or drug of any kind; they are absolutely harmless, and yet do work which cannot fail to surprise you. They are the most powerful blood purifier and skin clearer ever discovered, and they never derange the system.

No matter what you suffer from, pimples, blackheads, acne, red rash, spots, blisters, rash, tetter or any other skin eruption, you can get rid of them long before other treatments can even begin to show results.

Don't go around with a humiliating, disgusting mass of pimples and blackheads on your face. A face covered over with these disgusting things makes people turn away from you, and breeds failure in your life work.

Stop it. Read what an Iowa man said when he woke up one morning and found he had a new face:

"By George, I never saw anything like it. There I've been for three years trying to get rid of pimples and blackheads, and guess I used everything under the sun. I used your Calcium Wafers for just seven days. This morning every blessed pimple is gone and I can't find a blackhead. I could write you a volume of thanks, I am so grateful to you."

You can depend upon this treatment being a never-failing cure.

Just send us your name and address in full, today, and we will send you a trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers, free to test. After you have tried the sample and been convinced that all we say is true, you will go to your nearest druggist and get a 50c. box and be cured of your facial trouble.

They are in tablet form, and no trouble whatever to take. You go about your work as usual, and there you are—cured and happy.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once, send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 475 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

**FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLE**

Lovers of English billiards will be glad to hear that a new full-sized English table has just been installed in the Dallas hotel. There are surprisingly few tables of this pattern in the city.

## If You Are Building

A house, it will pay you to call and examine our splendid stock of

**SARGENT & CO'S**

**High Class Builders' Hardware**

All the very latest eastern styles and patterns at bedrock prices. Wholesale and retail.

**E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD. LTD.**

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

## THE QUALITY OF "ROYAL STANDARD" FLOUR

depends in no small degree upon the quality of the wheat from which it is made, for it is impossible to make high grade flour from inferior, poorly developed grain. "Western Hard Wheat" is the most nutritive, richest and highest grade wheat grown in America.

### "ROYAL STANDARD" FLOUR

is made from the pick of the harvest. Our buyers are always on the ground, buying direct from the farmers, our elevators store the grain and our mills turn it into excellent flour.

### "ROYAL STANDARD" FLOUR

with all its virtues, is made in Vancouver. Is this not a strong claim for your patronage?

Your grocer will supply you.

**The Vancouver Milling & Grain Co. Limited**

Smythe St.

Vancouver, B.C.

## 5 CENTS A BAR

### The best Laundry Soap

## SUNLIGHT SOAP

Once Used  
Always Used  
Because  
The Best Dye

Made in England  
but sold everywhere.

It Washes and Dyes any color. Once used—always used. Sold by leading Druggists and Dealers.

Book all about it—free by addressing

FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO., MONTREAL.

### Maypole Soap

## SPECIAL SALE OF AUTOMOBILES THIS WEEK

We have the following second-hand Autos for sale at bargain prices:

RAMBLER—18 H. P., fitted with hood, glass screen, acetylene head lights, side lights and tail lamp, in good order. Price \$1,100.00

RUSSEL—24 H. P., fully equipped to carry five passengers, hood, glass and screen, tonneau detachable, making a splendid runabout. This is a bargain at \$1,500.00

WINTON—35 H. P., in good running order, fitted with lamp, etc., tires in good order. Price \$1,500.00

FRANKLIN—1906 model, 12 H. P., complete with hood, lamp, etc., a snap at \$1,000.00

Autos for hire by day or hour.

Plimley Automobile Co.

Corner Government and Superior Streets. Phone 695

# On the Waterfront

## CAR FERRY FOR SIDNEY RAILWAY

Tenders Called for Construction of Barge to Carry Nine Loaded Cars

## TO BUILD OTHER VESSELS

Mackenzie Steamship Company Ask Bids for Wood- en Steamers

Tenders have been invited and are expected to be tomorrow for the construction of a car ferry barge of similar type to that built by the Victoria Machinery depot recently for the C. P. R. car ferry service at a cost of \$25,000 for the Victoria & Sidney Railway company's service between Sidney and New Westminster to be ultimately used between Sidney and Baile when the Great Northern terminus reaches that point. The new car ferry, according to the plans submitted to local shipbuilders, will have accommodation for nine loaded cars, in three rows of three. The ferry barge will be built up forward where a donkey engine will be placed for the handling of cars, and there will be accommodation for crew in this forward house at the bow, the remainder of the deck being clear from end to end, and fitted with three rows of rails. The barge will displace 1,301 tons, and carry 600 tons deadweight of cargo. The dimensions will be: Length between perpendiculars, 176 feet, length over all, 180 feet; breadth, moulded, 40 feet; depth, moulded, 12 feet, and draught when loaded 8.3 feet. The barge will be about sixty feet shorter and four feet less beam than that built for the C. P. R. ferry service, and will carry less cars. An alternate set of plans has been issued to the shipbuilders, which provide for a ferry barge built like a large scow fitted with rails. It is improbable, however, unless the prices submitted for the construction of the other vessel are not too high, that this type of craft will be ordered. It will be necessary to charter a tug for the work of towing the new barge when ready to enter service.

That the shipbuilders of Victoria will have plenty of work this winter seems probable. Not only are tenders being invited for the construction of the large ferry barge, but owners are in the market for the construction of two steamers.

The McKenzie Steamship company, which is to have two steamers built in British shipyards for its northern service, has plans ready for a wooden steamer for general freighting. This vessel, which has been designed under the superintendence of Capt. S. F. McKenzie, will be of 2,600 tons capacity, and will have eight derricks and as many winches. She will have a portable 'tween decks and will be constructed after the most approved modern type of freighters. Plans of the steamer have been circulated among local shipbuilders and plans have also been sent to England. Tenders are being invited for the vessel, which is expected to be constructed in readiness for next summer's business.

Another freighter is also to be built here for the local trade. Leeming & Co. also being in the market for a wooden steamer for general freighting, similar in type to the Trader, though larger, than that vessel. The B. F. Graham Lumber company are also negotiating for the construction of a vessel. A large tug for general towage work is required by the mill company for use in connection with the large sawmill to be built at Esquimalt.

## REPAIRS TO OTTER

Will Cost in Neighborhood of \$5,000— Work Done by Esquimalt Company

Repairs to the steamer Otter, which will be made by the British Columbia Marine Railway Company, will cost the C. P. R. Steamship Company \$5,000, and the settlement of salvage claims against the steamer at least \$1,000 if not much more. The tug Pilot, which hauled the Otter from Danger reef and the tug Stetson of J. H. Green and steamer Trader of the Gulf Trading Company, which assisted in freeing the vessel with their pumps, are all making claims against the Otter.

The new United States lighthouse tender Manzanita to replace Gnat of the same name lost in the Columbia river will leave for the Pacific coast via Cape Horn from Quincy next month, and will be accompanied by three new lightships built for the Pacific coast.

## GOVERNOR'S FIRST VISIT

New Steamer of Pacific Coast Steamship Company in Port Yesterday Evening

The steamer Governor, the new twin screw passenger and freight boat placed in the Seattle-Victoria-San Francisco service by the Pacific Coast Steamship company, considerably delayed, reached port yesterday evening and sailed late last night for San Francisco. She had a large complement of passengers and a tonnage of three hundred tons of cargo was loaded here.

The Governor has a length over all of 417 feet, a breadth of 37 feet and a depth of 37 feet, and accommodates 302 first and 282 second class passengers. She is provided with three decks and a shelter deck.

The Governor will be placed on the regular passenger and freight service between San Francisco and Puget Sound. She may also be used during the rush seasons on the Alaska routes, having been designed with this end in view. In her arrangement and finishings every effort has been made to secure the utmost comfort both for crew and passengers; her wide alleyways and shade decks afford excellent and ample space for promenading, and her social hall and smoking room are large, well lighted and handsome.

A grand piano, supply of music and a well chosen library of 200 volumes are in the social hall for the use of passengers. Writing desks and card tables are distributed about the public rooms and spaces throughout the ship. By means of the Massie wireless telegraph system, passengers may communicate with the shore at any hour of the day or night. All the modern devices for decreasing the dangers of sea traveling have been fitted, which, with her complete subdivision into water-tight compartments and her large size, makes the Governor one of the safest and most comfortable steamships yet put on the Pacific coastwise trade.

The hull is constructed entirely of steel. The dining saloon extends the full width of the ship. A grand staircase leads to the social hall, which seats 168 and is finished in mahogany. On the starboard side is the steward's stateroom and five passenger rooms, on the port side the stewardess' room, three passenger rooms, first class women's toilet and bathroom. The middle space is fitted up as a ladies' lounging room, with upholstered seats, writing tables, etc. The lounging room for second class passengers is fitted with upholstered seats all around. At the forward end of the shelter deck on the starboard side is the barroom finished in quartered oak.

All the lavatory and toilet spaces are floored with the lard in cement. All staterooms have inside venetian doors of quartered oak. Aft of the engine room casing is the social hall, with large art glass cupola skylights. Under the centre one is a light well to the dining saloon. The general finish of the rooms is mahogany. Light at the side is provided by twelve plate glass windows.

The main bulkheads are nine in number, connected to the shell and decks with double-riveted single-bounding bars.

## TANGO MARU EXPECTED TO REACH PORT TODAY

Four Liners From Far East Are Bringing About 700 Japanese—Many Hindus Coming

The steamer Tango Maru, Capt. A. E. Moses, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, which has on board 210 Japanese and 79 Chinese steerage passengers for the port, as well as 332 tons measurement of general freight, is expected to port today. She was due yesterday. The Tango Maru left Yokohama September 21, three days behind her schedule time. The steamer Tartar of the C. P. R. line, which is making her last voyage under the red and white flag, and will be turned over to Japanese buyers on return to Kobe, is expected to port tomorrow. She left Yokohama September 23 for this port. The Tartar has 69 Chinese on board, 100 Japanese, and, according to a Vancouver report, she is also bringing 500 Hindus. The steamers Titan and Tremont are also expected to reach port about Monday or Tuesday, both having left Yokohama for this port September 24. The Titan, from Liverpool via the Suez, Colombo, Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, and the ports of Japan, is bringing 635 tons of general freight for local merchants from the United Kingdom as well as about 150 tons loaded en route for this port. The Tremont has a large cargo from Manila, including big hemp shipments. For Victoria she has about 150 tons. The four steamers have on board in the neighborhood of seven hundred Japanese for this port.

Following these steamers across the Pacific from Yokohama are the steamers Empress of China, which left Yokohama on Thursday, and is due here a week from tomorrow, and the steamer Aki Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, which left Yokohama on Wednesday, and is due the day following the Empress Liner. The Aki Maru has 183 Japanese and 30 Chinese for Victoria and 369 tons of general cargo.

## CLASH OVER COAL

One Department of U. S. Government Conflicts With Other.

The United States navy department recently chartered a large number of British steamers to carry coal to this coast for the squadron ordered to the Pacific, and shipowners of the United States made considerable objection to the fuel being carried from the Atlantic coast by British vessels. The arrival of the steamer Netherlee from Norfolk, Virginia, at Port Townsend on Friday with coal for the Bremerton navy yards has precipitated a sharp conflict between the navy department and the bureau of navigation.

It is alleged that the navy department promised the vessel immunity from duties of all kinds, but the customs officers here refuse to permit the vessel to proceed until she pay alien tonnage and light tax, amounting to \$1 per registered. The Netherlee will be obliged to pay \$2,746 before a discharging permit will be granted.

## TRAIN FERRY FOR THE RIVER PLATE

A Specially Designed Vessel Which Would Be Suitable for Local Service

A train ferry steamer such as would be useful to connect Vancouver Island with the Mainland has just been constructed at a Scottish shipyard, by Messrs A. & J. Ingalls, Limited, of Glasgow, for use in carrying railway trains for a distance of fifty miles, and form a connecting link between the Entre Rios system and the lines leading to Buenos Ayres, steaming most of the way on the River Plate. The car ferry steamer Lucia Carle, is 278 feet long between perpendiculars, 56 feet beam and 18.6 feet deep, steaming, loaded, at a rate of 14.1-2 knots an hour. The hull is very strongly built, being strengthened under the rails by four longitudinal trellis-work girders, formed of channel-iron stanchions with angle-iron diagonals. The deck beams are of heavy channel section. The cars are carried on the main deck, on three lines of rails running the whole length of the vessel. The windlass and steering-gear are placed under the main deck forward, so as to leave the deck clear for the accommodation of the cars. Roomy quarters are provided for the crew and some of the officers under the main deck, forward of the machinery, with crew's galley, lavatory, etc. Passenger accommodation is provided on the superstructure deck, which is supported on lattice-work columns at a height sufficient to allow of the cars passing underneath. On this deck are two large deck-houses. The forward one contains at the fore end a wheel-house raised so as to command a view all round. Aft of the wheel-house are rooms for officers, passengers' dining-saloon, also pantry and galley. The after deck-house contains a sitting room and lavatory accommodation for ladies and gentlemen. The vessel is lighted throughout by electricity, and has steam-heating installed in all cabins. The propelling machinery consists of two sets of inverted direct-acting triple-expansion engines, having cylinders 17 in., 28 in., and 46 in., in diameter by 30 in. stroke.

## COMERIC PASSED IN

Weir Steamer Which Put Into Astoria For Coal Goes Up Sound

The steamer Comeric, of the Weir line, which put into Astoria without coal loaded sixty tons of bunker coal there and proceeded to Puget Sound. She passed up yesterday morning.

The German steamer Marcellus from Moji for Seattle, has put into Yokohama badly damaged by a hurricane and has been surveyed for repairs.

## NEW SCHEDULE FOR WATERHOUSE VESSELS

Joint Sailings Arranged for Boston Steamship Company and Weir Line Vessels

A new schedule has been issued by Frank Waterhouse & Co. for the Boston Steamship company and Weir Steamship company steamers, which are being operated in joint schedule on the Tacoma-Victoria-Manila route via Japanese and Chinese ports. Steamers Tremont, Shawmut, Suverie and Kumerie will be used in the service, all calling at Victoria on their inward voyages. The Tremont, due on Monday, is the first of the fleet expected, and will be followed by the Weir liner Suverie, which left Hongkong yesterday for this port, via the usual ports of call. She will leave Yokohama October 18 and is due here November 2. The Kumerie due on Tuesday at Manila, will follow the Suverie, and will be followed by the Shawmut.

It is probable that the Weir line will have four steamers also in the north China trade, running to Shanghai, Daimi, Chefoo, Newchwang or Vladivostok, when those ports are open in the spring.

## NORWEGIAN COLLIER THOR

Particulars of New Vessel Built in England For Local Coal Trade

The new Norwegian steamer Thor, built for the coal trade between Namalmo and San Francisco, Empress of China, which left Yokohama on Thursday, and is due here a week from tomorrow, and the steamer Aki Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, which left Yokohama on Wednesday, and is due the day following the Empress Liner. The Aki Maru has 183 Japanese and 30 Chinese for Victoria and 369 tons of general cargo.

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Mr. Alfred Pleau, an expert machinist, 173 St. John St., Quebec City, Can., writes a letter to the Peruna Drug Mfg. Co., given below:



MR. ALFRED PLEAU.

## PERUNA STRENGTHENS THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

Two years ago, an accident necessitated my confinement for several weeks. The good health I had enjoyed was slipping away and there developed a complication of diseases. My physician said my case was one of general debility.

"Among the many ailments which developed was a serious attack of catarrh, which annoyed me considerably and kept me awake whole nights.

"I decided to give Peruna a trial and soon found it acting as a wonderful tonic to my system. The catarrh grew less severe and shortly afterward disappeared, as did also the various other maladies.

"I attribute my prompt relief and ultimate cure entirely to the use of Peruna and gladly recommend it."

## MARINE NOTES

The steamer Tosa Maru reached Yokohama on Friday from this port.

The steamer Dunerle leaves today for Cape Nome with a cargo of coal from Ladysmith. On her return she will proceed to Calcutta to be used in a Calcutta-Durban service.

The British ship Dumfrieshire, overdue on her voyage from Shields to Port Los Angeles, has arrived at her destination. She was 175 days on the voyage and relisted at 8 per cent.

The steamer Pondo from Victoria arrived at Auckland prior to September 12, and the steamer Forrester, which took lumber from Chemalum and Vancouver and general cargo via San Francisco, arrived at the New Zealand port prior to September 29.

The steamer Forrester, which went from here in ballast to load coal at Newcastle, arrived at Sydney on September 28.

Repairs are being made to the hydraulic hoisting gear of the Canadian-Australian liner Moana at Vancouver. The steamer will sail for Australia next Friday.

The steamer Princess Royal is due from Skagway, and the steamer Queen City is due tomorrow morning from Rivers Inlet via ports.

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Princess Royal ..... Oct. 10  
Vadso ..... Oct. 16

For West Coast,  
Tees ..... C. P. R. ..... Oct. 7

Arrives Victoria 5 p.m. daily except  
Tuesday.

Leaves Victoria 6:30 p.m. daily

Arrives Seattle 10:30 p.m. daily

Leaves Seattle 12 midnight, daily.

Leaves Victoria 6 a.m. daily except  
Tuesdays.

Leaves Vancouver 11 a.m. daily except  
Tuesdays.

Charmier.

Leaves Vancouver 11:30 p.m., daily except  
Sunday.

Arrives Victoria 6:30 a.m. daily except  
Monday.

Leaves Victoria 1 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrives Vancouver 7 p.m. daily except  
Sunday.

Victoria-Seattle.

Chippewa.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO MARKET  
HAS BULL DAY

Wheat Strong on Brisk Demand, and Other Markets Active in Sympathy

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Small receipts in the northwest and higher prices at Liverpool caused an advance of more than one cent per bushel today in the price of wheat in the local market. At the close the December delivery was up 1 1/4c. Corn was 1 1/4c higher. Oats showed a gain of 1 1/4c. Provisions were 5c to 12 1/2c to 15c higher.

The wheat was strong from start to finish. Early in the day trading was small, but about the middle of the session the demand became brisk and continued active the remainder of the day. The chief factors that stimulated buying were an advance at Liverpool and a decrease in the receipts in the northwest. Advances of 1 1/4c to 2 1/4c at Minneapolis and Winnipeg inspired considerable buying during the last half of the session. There was also a good demand for cash wheat in the local market, and this helped to strengthen operations. The close was strong. December opened at 100 1/4 to 101 1/2, advanced to 102, and closed at 101 1/2. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 411,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 898,000 bushels, compared with 1,127,000 bushels the same day a year ago. Minneapolis, Durbin and Chicago receipts, 578 cars, against 745 cars last week, and 858 cars one year ago.

The corn market was strong chiefly because of the wheat advance. Some of the leading bulls were buyers. A number of reports were received claiming that huckings return show a disappointment in yield. The weather was favorable for the new crop. The market closed firm. December opened at 58 1/2c, and then advanced to 59 1/2c, the close was 58 1/2c. Local receipts were 450 cars, with 117 of corn-trait grain.

Trade in oats was small, but the market displayed considerable strength owing to the advance in wheat. The small receipts also exerted a bullish influence. December opened 3c higher at 52 1/2c, and advanced to 53 1/2c, where it closed. Local receipts were 218 cars.

Provisions were in sympathy with the strength in grain. Trade was of limited volume. At the close of January, pork was up 15 1/2c at \$15.25. Lard was up 5c at \$8.77 1/2. Beef 7 1/2c higher at \$7.27 1/2.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 85 cars; corn, 614 cars; oats, 426 cars; hogs, 34,000 head.

## Chicago Board of Trade

(By F. W. Stevenson)

Chicago, Oct. 5, 1907.

Open High Low Close

Wheat No. 2	101	102 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4
May	107	108 1/4	107	107 1/4
Corn No. 2	58 1/2	58 5/8	58 5/8	58 5/8
May	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Oats No. 2	52 3/4	53 1/4	52 3/4	53 1/4
Dec.	51	55	54	54
Pork	100	101	99	100
Oct.	13.85	13.85	13.85	13.85
Jan.	15.25	15.27	15.25	15.25
Liverpool Wheat	88 3d	88 3d	88 3d	88 3d

## STOCKS IN NEW YORK

Dulness of Market Remained Through-out Yesterday's Session.

New York, Oct. 5.—There was no marked change today in the sluggish and indifferent tone into which the stock market has fallen. The southern railway group made another exhibition of weakness, but the general list showed absorptive power, and the undertone was firm for most of the time.

There was some relief over the showing of the bank statement, as a possibility of the wiping out of the surplus had been in mind. The heavy scaling down of the deposit item by means of the loan contraction was, in fact, what conserved the surplus, although that item was reduced by the substantial amount of \$2,998,500. The reduction in the loan accounts of the banks reaches an aggregate of \$11,233,100, and banking experts attribute this almost wholly to large re-

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets, called "Preventives." Dissolve them in water, drink a few sips, and you will be well again. Preventives are safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventives contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Take at the "sneeze stage." Preventives will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, LaGrippe, etc. Hence the name Preventives. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventives 25 cents. Trial Boxes 5 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

SPOKANE MINING EXCHANGE

(By F. W. Stevenson)

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 5.

Bid Asked

Banks—

Montreal

Motsons

Noca Scotia

Merchants

Twin City

Ogilvies

Mont. St. Ry.

Toronto St. Ry.

Dom. Coal. com.

Dom. Iron and Steel, com.

Nova Scotia Steel, com.

Can. Pac. Ry. Mont.

Can. Pac. Ry. Lom.

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# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

## B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

### Cheap Acreage

2,300 ACRES OF CROWN GRANTED LANDS

Water front, timber and minerals.

Only \$5 per acre.

BUSINESS LOT—\$3,150 will purchase; lot 60x120; just off Douglas street and only three minutes from post office.

8 roomed, two-storey, modern bungalow, full-size lot, stable, fruit trees, etc., just off car line; \$3,000; terms.

Trutch Estate—Two nice lots (one a corner). Bargain. For the two \$2,000.

4 lots for \$2,400, with three frontages. Will subdivide. This is a bargain.

Large, modern, two-story dwelling, and two lots, in splendid location, James Bay—\$4,500.

\$250 cash and \$100 quarterly will buy a modern seven roomed dwelling, only ten minutes from post office; price \$2,750.

\$500 cash and \$50 per year for a two story dwelling on car line, brick and stone foundation; price only \$3,500.

Menzies street—One roomed dwelling, modern, large lot, 70x135, very well located, terms.

Dallas Road Cottage, corner lot with extra building, large frontage on Dallas road; a bargain at \$4,000.

\$1,000 will buy two cottages in Spring Ridge; always rented.

\$2,500—Five roomed cottage, brick foundation and three lots; terms; a bargain.

\$2,500—5 Room Cottage in North End, particularly well built, nice lawn and garden. Well worth looking at.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN. PHOENIX, OF LONDON

## Carey Road

13.07 acres, just off Carey Road, practically all cleared.

\$500 per Acre

## Cook Street

Large two-storey house, with lot 120x120, good garden.

\$13,500

## Fernwood Estate

10 lots, with frontage on three streets. The cheapest and best situated lots in Victoria, for under \$450.00 each.

\$3,675 the Ten

## WILMER STREET

## Lot

Three Hundred Dollars



## SYLVIA STREET

## Lot

One Thousand Dollars

## Pembroke Street

Three lots adjoining City Park

\$1,000, Cash

Owner open to offer

## Shoal Bay

28.10 acres, treed. Fine for sub-division

\$1,500 per Acre

## Feltham Road

Five acres, all planted in fruit

\$4,200

### Good Speculative Buys

We beg to call your attention to two excellent chances to make some money. The first mentioned below is splendid fruit land, with water frontage on Elk Lake. It is heavily timbered, contains very little rock, has frontage on old West Saanich Road and commands a beautiful view of the lake. At the price quoted it is one of the best opportunities ever offered in the city.

The second proposition is all good land of which there is about 25 acres cleared, the balance being heavily timbered. It is estimated there are 8,000 cords of wood on the property, which alone is worth the purchase price.

Elk Lake, 79 acres - - - - - \$75 per acre  
West Saanich Road, <sup>7 miles</sup> from P.O. 150 acres - \$50 per acre

## GRANT &amp; LINEHAM

Telephone 664

No. 2, VIEW STREET

P. O. Box 307

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written

### FOR A HOME OR FOR INVESTMENT

You can't beat our GORGE SUB-DIVISION. It has all the features that go to make desirable RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY or a safe, sure and profitable INVESTMENT. Close to Car, Just Opposite the New City Park, Five Minutes' Walk from the Tramway Park, Within Stone's Throw of the Water

And at an average price of \$450.00 per lot. On EASY TERMS.

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD &amp; JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

TELEPHONE 668

### Our Attractive Kind

\$400.00—Will purchase a lot on Pine Street, Victoria West. This is our lowest cash price and a bargain. (2534)

\$1,050.00—Will purchase two lots in Esquimalt District, just off the Esquimalt Road, and on two streets. (2536)

\$2,500.00—Will purchase a lot on Herald Street, just off Douglas Street. This is a good situation and close to the city. (2491)

\$6,300.00—Will purchase 182 feet on St. Charles Street, by a depth of 120 feet, close to car line and in the best residential section. (2496)

\$13,650.00—Will purchase a 2-storey dwelling, with attic, containing 4 bedrooms, pantry, store-room, barn, stable, cellar, and all modern conveniences. Lot 120 feet by 120 feet. (1032)

\$8,000.00—Will purchase 5 acres, all cleared and under cultivation 1 acre strawberries half acre in logan berries, raspberries, currants, etc. Also 50 assorted fruit trees, balance in potatoes, hay, etc.; two-storey dwelling containing parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, square hall, 3 bedrooms, bath; city water laid on; with a number of outbuildings. (434)

\$2,350.00—Will purchase a lot five minutes' walk from the post office, on Menzies street. (2494)

\$2,800.00—Will purchase 2 lots and modern dwelling of 6 rooms, always well rented, and a bargain for a few days. (975)

\$1,800.00—Will purchase 9 acres near Elk Lake, with shack of 2 rooms, 75 fruit trees, 2,000 strawberry plants, 4 acres cleared, balance seeded in clover. (284)

\$5,000.00—Will purchase a modern residence, containing 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, bath, pantry, basement, sewer. This is situated close to Beacon Hill Park and only a few minutes' walk from the centre of the city. (1032)

\$8,000.00—Will purchase a new modern bungalow, containing 7 bedrooms, servant's room, trunk room, parlor, dining room, kitchen, bath, pantry, large shed and basement. This is situated on a lot 110 feet by 168 feet, in the best residential section of the city. Cheap. (1111)

### P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENTS

Phone 1076

30 BROAD STREET

P. O. Box 428

Established 1858 A. W. BRIDGMAN Telephone 86

41 Government Street

### CHOICE BUILDING SITE FOR AN APARTMENT HOUSE

As a business proposition, an up-to-date apartment house pays handsome profits. In Victoria the absence of such a house is generally remarked and at the same time regretted by the numerous Eastern new-comers. I have the exclusive sale of

#### FIVE CHOICE LOTS

Centrally situated, within five minutes' walk of Post Office, and a like distance from Beacon Hill Park, where values are steadily increasing. The position cannot be equalled, and commands a clear view of mountains and sea. This is indeed the ideal location for a select apartment house.

Price \$7,000.00 Only

For Full Particulars apply A. W. Bridgman, 41 Government St.

### Most Desirable Residential Property

Four acres with a frontage of 332 feet on the Victoria Arm and 332 feet on Graigflower Road. On the property there is a Two-Storey-Seven-Roomed House, Stable, Garden with fruit and ornamental trees. A splendid proposition for subdivision.

Terms. \$22,000 Terms.

### BOND & CLARK

14 Trounce Avenue

P. O. Box 336

TELEPHONE A1092

FOR A HOME OR FOR INVESTMENT

You can't beat our GORGE SUB-DIVISION. It has all the features that go to make desirable RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY or a safe, sure and profitable INVESTMENT. Close to Car, Just Opposite the New City Park, Five Minutes' Walk from the Tramway Park, Within Stone's Throw of the Water

And at an average price of \$450.00 per lot. On EASY TERMS.

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD &amp; JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

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TELEPHONE 668

# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

TELEPHONE 1424

**C. W. BLACKSTOCK & CO.**  
76 Fort Street REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND LOAN AGENTS Victoria, B.C.

Every little added to what you have makes that little more.

So read over the list below and make a selection.

Beautiful lot of eight acres, Gordon Head, fine house, stable, chicken runs, well, strawberries, fruit, all for ... \$7,350.00  
10 acre lots, easy terms. Price per acre ... \$450.00  
in nine months. \$500 in eighteen months. Each ... \$1,500.00  
7-roomed house, No. 61 North Park Street. Price ... \$2,500.00  
2 1/2 acres, four miles from city, cottage, stable, chicken runs, nice orchard, all clear ... \$2,500.00  
15 acres, four miles from city, unimproved, good fruit land. Per acre ... \$400.00  
Six houses, 8 rooms each, all modern. Rented for \$30.00 per month each. Earning 15 per cent.  
For sale, with \$5,500 cash, balance in 4 equal, annual payments, interest at 6 per cent. "What more do you want?"

To Rent, Eight-roomed House, vacant November 1st.

## VICTORIA, REGINA AND SASKATOON

**The Hugo Ross Realty Co., Limited**

PHONE 1400  
62 YATES ST.

PHONE 1400

Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria



### 3—SNAPS—3

We can personally recommend the following properties as being first class investments worth at least 30 per cent. more than the prices quoted.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.

COOK STREET, near Yates, 5 room cottage, with bath and pantry, in first class repair. Will rent for \$17.00 per month. Price \$1,600.

HARRISON STREET, Cor. Pandora Ave. Two houses on extra large lot. Rent for \$27.00 per month. Price \$2,500.

BURNSIDE ROAD—5 1/2 acres, 4 miles from city hall, 4 acres cleared and under cultivation, 1/2 acre in bush, 1 acre rock, suitable for chicken run. A snap at \$1,650.

SEE OUR BRAEFOOT AND BAYSWATER SUB-DIVISIONS

160 acres, North Pender ..... \$800  
Near Willows, 8 acres, all cultivated, orchard, per acre ..... \$1400  
Cadboro Bay, 15 acres, all cultivated, 5-room cottage, fine orchard ..... \$13,500  
Facing Swan Lake, 6 acres, all cultivated, fine soil, 6-room house ..... \$7,000  
Beaver Lake, 34 acres, good land, per acre ..... \$75  
Lake Hill Estate, 4 1/2 acres, new 4-room cottage, young orchard ..... \$5500

Apply

**E. A. HARRIS & CO.**

35 Fort Street Money to Loan Phone 697

### Money! Money! Money!

Money to Lend in Large or Small Sums at Current Rates of Interest

Here Are a Few Money Makers Which Will in all Probability Nearly Double in Price during this Fall and Winter

JAMES BAY, Boyd street—Beautiful cottage of five rooms, with garden, lot 100x100. Terms. Price ..... \$3,000  
GOVERNMENT STREET—House of nine rooms, modern and first class in every respect; large piece of ground. Terms. Price ..... \$8,500  
MICHIGAN STREET—Beautiful house of fifteen rooms, stone foundation, modern throughout. Terms. Price ..... \$12,000  
MICHIGAN STREET—Handsome cottage of nine rooms, all modern; stable, fruit trees, etc.; lot 60x190. Terms. Price ..... \$6,500  
MICHIGAN STREET—Large house, nine rooms and other conveniences, in good condition. Price ..... \$4,000  
TORONTO STREET—Nearly new modern cottage of four rooms, etc. Easy terms. \$1,500  
NIAGARA STREET—Very nice home with every modern convenience ..... \$3,000  
BATTERY STREET—New house of seven rooms, cement foundation, every modern improvement; lot 60x120. Price ..... \$5,150  
RUPERT STREET—House, two storey, seven rooms, all modern conveniences ..... \$3,500  
We have a long list of lots, acreage and farms of all descriptions; call and inspect.

**MATSON & COLES**

REAL ESTATE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE

TELEPHONE 65

23-25 Broad Street

P.O. Box 167

POST OFFICE BOX 787

**R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS**

ESTABLISHED 1890

## COWICHAN FARMS

Inspect our complete list—130 acres, 3 miles from Duncan, 2 miles from Somenos Station 23 acres cultivated, bearing orchard, 6-room dwelling, large barn, stock consisting of 8 cows, 1 bull and horse, poultry and implements. Price ..... \$5,600

187 Acres, 2 miles from Cowichan Station, 15 acres cleared, 40 acres pasture, buildings. Price ..... \$4,000

160 Acres, 3 1/2 miles from Duncan, 12 acres cleared, 20 acres slashed and burnt, 6-room dwelling, and barn, orchard, 45 bearing trees, live creek, valuable cedar and fir timber. Price ..... \$4,000

160 Acres, 4 miles from Cobble Hill, 10 acres cleared, 70 acres slashed, orchard, 60 trees bearing, buildings, good springs, 1 cow, 1 horse, also young stock. Price ..... \$3,200

160 Acres, 4 1/2 miles from Duncan, new 7-room house, large barn, 15 acres cleared, 8 slashed, 80 acres bottom land, orchard, 50 trees bearing. Price ..... \$5,500

20 Acres, 1 mile from Duncan, 15 acres cleared, balance slashed, lake frontage on Somenos Lake, 9-room dwelling with cellar, furnace heated, water laid on, new barn and other outbuildings. This is a beautiful suburban home. Price ..... \$6,000

200 Acres at Westholme, 50 acres cultivated, 100 acres pasture, orchard of 50 trees bearing, 50 acres in timber, 7-room house, modern conveniences, 2 large barns, 20 head of cattle, farm implements. This is one of the best farms in the district.

42 Fort Street

TELEPHONE 30

Victoria, B.C.

### \$50—Per Acre—\$50

For quick sale we offer 50 acres of first-class land in South Saanich for \$2,500. This is the best of fruit land, free from rock, and only a mile from railway station. Adjoining land is held at double the price. Listed yesterday and should sell at once. Terms half cash, balance very easy.

### Must Be Sold

New house on Government street, close to Park and Beach. Has hall, drawing-room, dining room, den, kitchen, pantries, three large bedrooms with clothes closets, large bath room, full-sized basement, stone foundation. Lot is 50x150, with nice lawn, shrubs, etc. Price for immediate sale \$5,000.

### A Sure Thing

For investment or for a home site, we have a number of fine lots on Cadboro Bay Road and Foul Bay Road at prices that ensure a good profit on the investment. \$200 down will secure one of these splendid lots, 50 ft. x 165 ft., having frontage on two streets. Beautiful location for a home. A sure thing as an investment. Make your savings bring you 25 per cent. instead of 3 per cent. You can do it on these lots.

**LATIMER & NEY**

16 Trounce Avenue Phone 1246

### ALBERNI

Proposed Western Terminus of the C. P. R. on Vancouver Island

I have for sale a valuable Sub-division in Alberni District. This property which was purchased by the present owner at a very low figure, has been sub-divided into Five-Acre Blocks, and placed on the market on very easy terms and at a figure from Fifty to One Hundred per cent lower than what surrounding properties are held at. Persons closely connected with the C. P. R. have invested heavily in Alberni property. Their lead is a good one to follow.

Full particulars, with Maps, etc.

### J. MUSGRAVE

Telephone 922 Corner Broad and Trounce Avenue

## Apartment or Boarding House

I Have for Lease, or Sale on Easy Terms, the Most Desirable Building in Victoria, 30 Large Rooms, For Full Particulars Apply

**HOWARD POTTS, 95 Fort Street**

## ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH

PHONE 1462

106 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

PHONE 1462

Beautiful new bungalow, on two large lots. Has furnace, and all finished up-to-date. A swell home for all times. \$8,000.00

Very best bargain in city. 7-room house, only three years old, on Caledonia Avenue. Owner going away, for a few days only we have place for sale at a remarkably low price. \$3,500.00

Good 6-room cottage, James Bay. \$3,000.00. Terms: \$250.00 cash; balance \$25.00 per month, at 6 per cent. Save your rent



### LOOK—OAK BAY

Choice Building Site, size 120x120, nicely treed. Price \$1,500

### DALLAS ROAD

Good Home, nearly 2 ac. This is cheap. Easy terms. Price \$10,000

## NATIONAL FINANCE CO., Ltd

Offices: 88 Government Street

P.O. BOX 275

VANCOUVER

WINNIPEG

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VICTORIA

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One Cent a Word Each Issue

# THE DAILY COLONIST CLASSIFIED ADS

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One Cent a Word Each Issue

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FAIRALL BROS.—Bottled Ale, Stout & "Bromo Hygeia." Esq't Rd. Tel. 441.

### BAGGAGE DELIVERED

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129.

### BAKERY

FOR CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, Confectionery, etc., try D. W. Hanbury, 73 Fort St., or ring up Phone 361, and your order will receive prompt attention.

### BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

### BOOKS AND STATIONERY

AND LATEST NOVELTIES, at Standard Stationery Co., 96 Government St. 2nd

**BUILDER AND GEN'L CONTRACTOR**  
THOMAS CATERALL—16 Broad Street. Building in all its branches, wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

**CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS**  
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—W. Lang, Contractor and Builder, jobbing and repairing, 27 Avalon Road, James Bay. Phone 4512. Room my11

**CIVIL ENGINEERS**  
WM. E. DEVEREUX—Civil Engineer and British Columbia Land Surveyor. Surveys taken in any part of Province. Apply 30 Broad street, my2

**CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS**  
"LASIUS" (Sanitary) View Street, Phone A1207. Secondhand clothing bought and sold. S29

**CARRIAGE BUILDER**  
Importer and Manufacturer of Carriages and Buggies. Wm. Mable, 115 Johnson street.

### COAL AND WOOD

J. E. PAINTER, Cut Wood and General Teaming, 21 Cormorant St. Tel. 536.

**COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS**  
PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, LTD., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 537.

**CONTRACTORS**  
C. A. MCGREGOR—Carpenter and Joiner, 95 Yates St. Terms moderate. Phone A1465.

**CUSTOMS BROKERS**  
C. S. BAXTER, Government street, Metropolitan block, opposite post office. Tel. 730.

### DRAYMEN

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 52 Wharf St. Tel. 171.

**VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.**—Telephone 13.

### DYE WORKS

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

**E. C. STEAM DYE WORKS**—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 200. Hears & Renfrew.

**PAUL'S CLEANING & DYE WORKS**. 120 Fort street. Tel. 624.

### ENGINEERS

Victoria Machinery Depot Co.—Ship-builders. Founders. Supplies. Work Street. Telephone 570.

### FURRIER

FRED FOSTER, 424 Johnson St. Tel. A1182, makes a specialty of seal garments.

**GRAVEL ROOFING**

COUGHLIN & CO., 28 Broad, next Times.

### HARDWARE

THE HICKMAN TYPE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

WALTER S. PRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in Hardware, Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods. Wharf Street, Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government Streets.

**JAPANESE GOODS**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—Best Japanese Green Tea at all prices; Pocket Stoves; Tooth Powder. J. M. Nagano & Co., 41 Store Street, and 61 Douglas, Balmoral Block.

### JUNK

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 39 and 32 Store Street. Phone 1336.

All kinds of metals, bottles, sacks, cans, etc., bought and sold. W. G. Eden, 31 Princess ave. Phone A692.

**LITHOGRAPHING**

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSED—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonial Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

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VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129.

**LODGES AND SOCIETIES**

ALEXANDRA LODGE, Sons of England, B. S. 116. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday. K. of P. Hall. Tel. 535.

A. O. F. Court Northern Light, No. 555, meets at K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

### L. O. G. T.

Perseverance Lodge meets every Tuesdays night in K. of P. Hall. Visiting members welcome.

**NATIVE SONS**—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. Hall last Tues. of each month. A. E. Haynes, Secy. Bk. of Commerce Building.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 544.

**SONS OF ENGLAND**—Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. J. P. Wheeler, Pres.; Thos. Gravlin, Sec.

SONS OF ENGLAND B. S. ALEXANDRA Lodge 116. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday. K. of P. Hall. Geo. Jay, Pres. J. Critchley, Sec. OI

### LUMBER

Taylor Mill Co., Ltd. Lly. Sashes, Doors and Lumber. Gov't St. Tel. 554.

Victoria Machinery Depot Co.—Engines, Shipbuilders, etc. Work Street. Tel. 570.

**MIXED PAINTS AND VARNISHES**

JOSEPH SEARS—91-93 Yates St. Tel. B742. Complete assortment, best goods.

### NOVELTY WORKS

L. HAFFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL**—Having purchased a residence, I am now prepared to do all kinds of carriage, blacksmithing and horse shoeing, etc.

TO RENT—Four nicely furnished bedrooms by week or month. Apply to K. McManus, Proprietor.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL**—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping for \$1.

**NELSON**

HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. B. Tomkins, manager.

STRATHCONA HOTEL—Strictly first-class; headquarters for tourists doing British Columbia.

**MIDWAY**

SPOKANE HOTEL—L. F. Salter, proprietor. The largest and most centrally located hotel in Midway. Rates \$1.00 to \$2.00. Sample rooms, free bus.

**NEW WESTMINSTER**

HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court-house. Best hotel in town. Rates \$1.50 up. John M. Inslay, Proprietor.

**NCVELTY WORKS**

L. HAFFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL**—Having purchased a residence, I am now prepared to do all kinds of carriage, blacksmithing and horse shoeing, etc.

TO LET—One suite of 3 housekeeping rooms, with pantry, also one suite of 2 rooms, with pantry; also all furnished 120 Vancouver St.

TO LET—Furnished rooms and board piano and phone. Bellevue, Quebec St. Third house from Parliament buildings.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL**—Having purchased a residence, I am now prepared to do all kinds of carriage, blacksmithing and horse shoeing, etc.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, centrally located, 181 Fort, new, 949 Fort St. \$2.25 per month.

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# VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

## FINE FRUIT EXHIBIT

Display at Fall Fair Directs Attention Anew to Possibilities of Industry on Island

Herewith is reproduced a photographic view of the splendid fruit exhibit at the recent Fall Fair in Victoria from the gardens of Messrs. R. M. Palmer, of Rockside; Reeve Brydon, of Saanich, and Mr. G. Scott, of Gordon Head. The display was in the opinion of many the best ever shown in the history of the province. The fruit which represented every variety grown on the Island, was remarkable for its size, quality and color. The new orchards and fruit gardens which have recently been brought under cultivation in the districts immediately adjacent to Victoria have a high commercial value that is rapidly increasing. They are planted with the best varieties; cultivated and cared for by men who know the business, and accordingly bring large profits to their fortunate owners. It may be said there is ample opportunity for hundreds more to engage in this profitable industry. Within a radius of ten miles of Victoria there are splendid locations available. Though they are being rapidly taken up, not one-tenth of the land that should be utilized for fruit growing is at present employed for the purpose. Large areas of land at present in grain can be made to bring in greater returns in this manner, and it is only a question of a few years before nearly all the suburbs of Victoria will be planted with orchards, making it the fruit growing centre of the coast.

But the question of how to plant each special location must be studied on the spot. In the vicinity of this city there is a great variety of soils and climate. Depth of cultivable land, facilities for drainage and freedom from exposure to direct sea air have to be carefully considered. Not only this—outside strawberries which flourish everywhere—the actual suitable varieties of fruit must be carefully thought out. Even strawberries do better on some soils than others. Sandy loam generally gives more profitable results than any cultivable land. If properly prepared, will yield a good crop.

Generally speaking the best varieties to plant were given by a recognized authority. For apples, Duchess, Wealthy, King and Alexandra; for pears, Bartletts and Louise Bonne; for plums, Pond's seedling, and the Italian variety of prunes. It may be said, also, that almost all summer and fall apples, good spring varieties of plums and prunes, and the pears mentioned do well, but those named above have proved the best. The special kinds named include both cooking and eating apples and pears; the best prunes for preserving and one of the finest dessert plums. They are all of great commercial value and generally call for a high price.

Strawberries are almost in a class by themselves. Gordon Head and Cadboro Bay make a specialty of early varieties, the crop being on the market before the middle of May and reaching profusion about a month later. Bonnie Brae is also coming to the front as a strawberry growing centre, and has some fine orchards.

But the thing that must be always emphasized is the importance of careful and attractive packing. Honest packing need not be insisted upon; Victoria had never a name for the other kind. Properly graded and packed this district can supply some of the best fruit to be found in Canada and in neither of these important respects has it fallen short of late years. The local stores give evidence of this; no more attractive display could be seen than the average collection of fruit that might almost be labelled "made in Victoria."

There is practically an unlimited market available. As far as can be judged the western provinces of Canada will take all good fruit that can be raised in British Columbia for many years to come. The population of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba is growing faster than the orchards that supply them. In addition, the old time settlers of the western prairie are steadily improving in financial conditions; they have more money to spend than in early days. The 250,000 people in the new provinces must depend on this paradise of the West for products of the orchard, and can utilize much more than can at present be supplied. Orchards do not come to fruition in a year; bringing about a full crop is a comparatively slow process.

This brings up the question—who should come here to engage in this industry and what should he do when he does come? First and foremost, the most indispensable requirement is adaptability. If a proposed settler is not a practical fruit grower; able to pay for competent help; or willing to bring ordinary application and industry to the business of growing fruit, he should not engage in it. But given this requirement a long step is made towards success.

Capital is also an absolute necessity. The average cost per acre to bring an orchard to bearing is about \$150, outside the value of the land, but it must not be forgotten that previous to an orchard coming to full fruition some part of the income, at least, may be derived from its cultivation. The majority of capable horticulturists grow small fruits between the rows for the first three or four years, and realize a considerable sum thereby, but this side crop must cease as soon as its growth endangers the adequate nourishment of the orchard. A continuous succession of profits may, however, be obtained in the manner suggested, after the first couple of years, that will increase steadily until the orchard comes into full bearing. With the two indispensable requisites—industry and a moderate amount of capital—no one need fear a failure in engaging in the fruit growing industry near Victoria.

Questions are often asked as to how much land can be successfully looked after by one man. This is hard to answer without entering into a large number of details that cannot be included here. A few general suggestions may, however, be given of places. One man can make a good living off a five or ten-acre patch, but a commercial proposition 30 to 40 acres is a much better area. The latter can be handled much more economically in proportion. Labor is always a difficult matter to handle on a small place, but much of the trouble can be obviated if the larger orchard is cultivated. It was stated a short time ago, and the statement is now reiterated, that comparatively small areas are the best at present around Victoria, not only because they are more suited to the great variety of soils, but also because a large variety of fruits

## Remarkably Excellent Display of Fruit at Fall Fair Directs Attention Anew to Possibilities of Industry on Vancouver Island

can be successfully grown in quantities to suit the requirements of the Northwest markets. As before emphasized that market requires carload lots of mixed fruits that cannot be supplied economically from large orchards that are generally confined to a few varieties. All the towns in the prairie provinces, with very few exceptions, will, for many years, be farm marketing centres, pure and simple, that will not be able to utilize the large consignment that meet the necessities of large cities.

Adverting to the question of labor, it will be seen that this requirement removes a large amount of trouble. With a large variety of fruits under crop, coming each in its successive season, the orchard helper will have almost, if not quite, continuous employment either at cultivation, pruning or picking. Labor steadily employed is much more likely to be satisfied than transient, and in this fact alone lies one of the most important recommendations that can be given to the

### MORE "IMPRESSIONS"

British Journalist Who Toured Canada Gives His Opinions About This Province

T. B. McLachlan, editor of the Edinburgh Scotsman, who was a member of the distinguished party of British journalists who toured Canada in August last as the guests of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, contributes the following interesting article to his paper on conditions in British Columbia:

Canada is a land of contrasts. In its heat and cold, its mountains and plains, its forests and lakes, in its people and in its problems, it offers a constant succession of new and varied scenes, impressions, and matter for reflection. And in no part of this fascinating country is the transition in outward and inward circumstances so swift and complete as in the entry into British Columbia. One may go

light on a spacious verandah, drinks his afternoon tea on a luxurious lounge chair in a lordly hall, on dainty viands served by silent, deft-handed Orientals, and sleeps in a beautifully upholstered bedroom with private bathroom attached. And this—come down to practical details—at an inclusive cost of some fourteen or sixteen shillings a day. He lives amid scenery which cannot be surpassed, or perhaps even matched, in variety, beauty and grandeur. He may walk, boat, ride, shoot, explore, glaciers. The mountaineer who is weary of accomplishing set tasks in climbing which have long since lost their sense of novelty, sees himself surrounded by virgin peaks, waiting to be assailed. And all this within ten days of home.

But British Columbia is not all Rockies and sight-seeing. It has probably more solid, practical interests, and certainly more acute problems to solve than any other province in the Dominion. Seven hundred by four hundred miles, it covers an area as

dom. To a man from the old country, indeed, British Columbia appeals in a special degree, by reason of the variety of its scenery, its equable climate and manifold industries, not to mention the liberal remuneration with which labor is rewarded. Everywhere throughout the province labor is scarce; there is more mineral, lumber and fruit trees than there are men to handle them, and the working man, through his opinions, reigns supreme. His power being great, so also is his temptation to abuse it, and if one were of a pessimistic cast of mind, he could find in this fair province many convincing instances in support of the unhappy theory that capital and labor must remain at eternal variance. But however opinions may differ on this principle, there can surely be but one sentiment, and that one of intense regret, inspired by the fact that labor in the Canadian West is guided and dominated by the labor bosses in the United States. The situation is not

tion, eagerly looks for aid to yellow labor. The antipathy of the white workman for the Chinese issued some years ago in the enforcement of a five hundred dollar head tax upon John Chinaman. This tax has greatly diminished, though it has not stopped, the Chinese invasion; and the fact that though every Chinaman landing in British Columbia has to pay an admission fee of £100, this heavy impost has not entirely stopped the inflow, is significant testimony to the wealth and wage-earning possibilities of British Columbia.

But the Japanese having still the right of free entry—and it is difficult to see how any other polity could be reconciled with imperial interests and obligations—they are landing on Canadian soil in such numbers as to excite the anti-Orientalists to bitter opposition. There is an element of irony in the situation in this respect, that the Chinese, whose competition

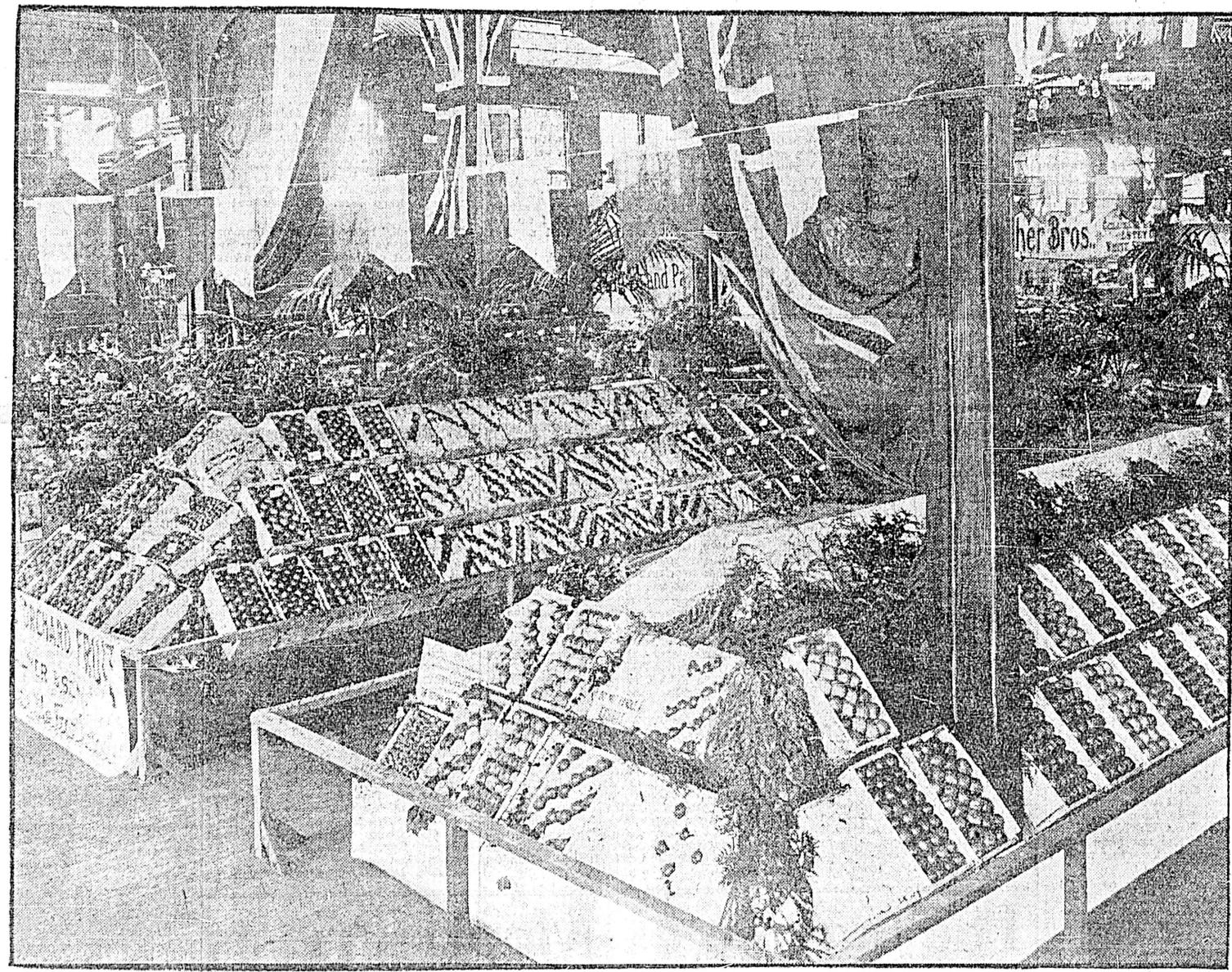
a color problem such as now afflicts the United States, or to exclude the yellow man and to trust to the gradual increase of white labor to provide for the industrial needs of the country. On one point there can be no doubt. Canada owes much to the yellow intruder. Without his aid, for one thing, her railways could not have been laid with such celerity and economy; possibly some of them might never have been laid at all. At the present time the Japanese and the Chinese are the main props of several important industries, and the withdrawal of their labor would produce a condition of paralysis in these industries.

Despite its labor problem—indeed it may be said because of its labor problem—British Columbia might be pointed to as the most desirable haven for the old-world artisan. For the scarcity of men is so great that even unskilled labor can earn from ten to thirteen shillings a day. British Columbia, however, offers in its fruit ranches peculiar advantages to the immigrant who has a modest amount of capital, at his command. With, say £600 or £1000 he might establish himself on a fruit farm in one of the charming valleys with which the province abounds, and in a few years be not merely making a comfortable living, but be on the high road to independence. The work is agreeable and interesting, and more varied than that of raising wheat on the plains. We saw fruit ranchers who were enthusiastic in their appreciation of the life, and who, after a few years of pains-taking labor, were able to earn a comfortable living, and even look forward to ultimate independence.

Wm. Redwood, of the Western Daily Press, Bristol, in a letter in his paper thus describes his visit to Victoria:

Many writers have grown enthusiastic over Victoria, which has been described as the "Empress City of the Golden West," "The Evergreen City of Canada," and "The finest residential city in America." It certainly struck us as being the most English city we had seen since we left the British coast, and the description applied to it as "a bit of England on the shores of the Pacific" appeared to be a very apt one. It has a population of over 30,000, and occupies an ideal position at the extreme southern end of Vancouver Island, about 70 miles from the mainland of British Columbia. It is the first port entered by steamers from Australia, China, and the Orient, and forms the Pacific gateway to the great Dominion of Canada. Its position therefore is one of great importance, apart from its numerous attractions as a residential district and a tourist resort. Victoria is the capital of British Columbia, one of the provinces of the Dominion. To many it may seem strange that the Legislative Assembly of the province should be held on an island 70 miles from the mainland, but Victoria owes its premier position to the fact that it is the oldest port in Western Canada, and was an important city before Vancouver—now the largest city in the province—came into existence. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company provides a fine service of steamers between the mainland and the island, and are erecting a magnificent hotel, in a good situation, near the parliament buildings. The latter, which meets the eye of the visitor as he enters the harbor, is a handsome and imposing structure, and in addition to the various legislative departments, there is a provincial museum, containing a most interesting collection of British Columbia fossils, Indian curios, and specimens of natural history. It is claimed that Victoria has the largest stores west of Winnipeg, and the stocks carried are largely of English-made goods brought around the Horn in the steamers plying between Liverpool, China and Japan, and the North Pacific Coast. Copper and gold mining are carried on in several parts of the island. There are several mining camps on the west coast, and important smelting works have been erected for handling the ores. The lumber industry flourishes on the island, and is likely to do so because of its almost illimitable resources; dairying can be as profitably carried on here as in any part of Canada, and the district is extremely favorable for fruit culture, as shown by the fact that exhibits from the island have attracted attention at all the principal exhibitions. In short, it is claimed for Victoria that she is the centre of the best fruit growing, dairy farming, and poultry raising country in Western Canada, and that there are good openings for people with capital to develop existing industries and open up new ones. Our stay in the island was, unfortunately, limited to about six hours, but the excellent arrangements made by the Tourist's Association enabled us to make good use of the time. We were met by Mayor Morley, and Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, Dr. E. S. Rowe, Mr. John Arbutnott, and Mr. J. Nelson, representing the Tourist Association. Motor-cars were placed at our disposal, and we spent about three hours in a tour of inspection. The Parliament building was of course visited, and here we had the privilege of a brief interview with the Premier of British Columbia—the Hon. R. McBride—who gave us a very cordial welcome, but expressed great disappointment when he found that our opportunities for examining into the resources of the island and the province were so restricted. He specially aluded to the growth of the mining and lumber industries and the establishment of smelting works, and regretted that our trip eastward was not being taken via Crow's Nest Road, which would have enabled us to see the St. Eugene Mine at Moyie and the Granary Mine and smelter, which had come into great prominence. In taking leave of us the premier wished us a pleasant journey, expressed the hope that some day we might visit the island again, and gave directions that copies of the reports of the mining and other industries of the island and province should be sent to us.

We afterwards visited Mr. R. M. Palmer's fruit farm at Rockside, where a striking illustration was afforded of the success with which fruit culture can be conducted in Victoria. The season had been a dry one, but the yield had been prolific, and many of the apple and pear trees were overladen with fine fruit, and the cherry crop



View of Commercial Fruit Exhibit at the Victoria Fall Fair

vicinity of Victoria as a fruit raising centre.

And what of the future of the fruit growing industry? It will shortly become the principal agricultural feature of Vancouver Island. The whole of the Saanich peninsula, with very small exceptions, will in a few years be a gigantic orchard. Wheat can be grown on the prairie, but fruit must have a milder climate. The history of Niagara district will be repeated on this island. There an electric car line runs along the main road of the country. It reaches every fruit farm, and cars are loaded at the gates of each. There is rapid and certain communication with a railroad and thence to the heart of them, to follow westerly roads through the forest and round the skirts of towering precipices, slowly panning upwards to the clouds; and then to thunder down the pass with rock and sand, and forest dancing past in a mad whirl; this is to have the sensation of a life time.

Down into the valley sweeps the train; a valley it is, yet thousands of feet above the plains, and there, under shelter of some hill, beside a stretch of water of emerald hue, its white walls and tinted roof peeping from out a bower of trees, is a hotel of the Rockies. Whoever chose those sites and reared those comely dwellings in the wilderness had the instinct of an artist as well as the sense of a tourist's provider. At Banff, at Lake Louise, at Field and Glacier, the traveler alights in the choicest scenes in the Rockies, and if his mind is filled with the stories of their boyhood of trappers' hardships in snowy wastes it is almost with a shock of surprise that he finds himself at rest in an hotel as charming and comfortable as in any well-known pleasure ground in all the world. He drowses in the sun-

to sleep at night while the train is gliding easily across the Alberta grain fields, plains as flat as a baking-board and as wide as the sea, and wake up in the morning to find two monster engines toilfully grinding and grinding their slow way up through the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains. A fair-sized Scottish Highlands lung together into one stupendous heap, peak beyond peak, towering snow-capped into the pearly sky, wild wood and glistening glacier; white rushing torrent buffering with grim boulders for a passage to the distant green valleys and sunny haunts strewn with wild flowers—these are the Rockies as one may try to know them in unfeeling print. But to be in the heart of them, to follow westerly roads through the forest and round the skirts of towering precipices, slowly panning upwards to the clouds; and then to thunder down the pass with rock and sand, and forest dancing past in a mad whirl; this is to have the sensation of a life time.

Large as ten Scotlands put together, and has a population considerably less than that of the city of Edinburgh. Yet they must be a busy little people, for it is claimed on their behalf that they do the largest trade in the world per head of the population. When one considers the extraordinary natural riches of the country, this boast does not appear to be so unfounded as might be supposed. British Columbia, Canada's largest province, has two hundred thousand square miles of mountains, and these mountains are rich in minerals, gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, and iron. They are clothed with endless forests of fir, cedar, and spruce, one hundred and eighty million acres of timber. In the valleys the soil and climate are ideal for fruit farming, and though the industry is only in its infancy, thousands of tons are already sent away every year by ship and rail. The rivers swarm with fish, and in the seven thousand miles of British Columbian coast line there are thousands of islands, bays, inlets, and other sheltered places where the fisher may in security reap the harvest of the sea. The value of the salmon alone caught in a year in these teeming waters is reckoned in millions sterling, and the capture of all manner of other fishes, halibut, herring, cod, smelt, trout, shad and sturgeon, produces a total which places the province first in the Canadian fisheries. The province also enjoys the inestimable advantages of possessing harbors that are open all the year round, and a climate which on the southern coasts, and especially in and around Vancouver Island, is warm, balmy, and equable. In that favored island of Vancouver, the summer is like one of the finest English summers, with the bad bits left out, and in winter severe frosts come but sel-

lent. To the working men of British Columbia; it is regarded with disquiet by every good Canadian who looks to the future and attempts to realize in anticipation the economic and political development of the country.

The labor problem, the scarcity of labor, the relations of capital and labor, is the topic of consuming interest in British Columbia. One is confronted with it wherever he goes. The aspect of this complex puzzle which is at present filling the minds of the industrial community to the exclusion of almost all other concerns, is the question of the admission of the Chinese and Japanese. The prohibitionists, as in California, have endeavored to raise the question to the dignity of a racial and national one, and to plead the preservation of the Canadian breed and white man morality and ideals as the motive force of their movement. It does not, however, require a prolonged investigation to reach the conclusion that the agitation is inspired by considerations of a much less idealistic order. The movement is fundamentally an economic one. The horn-handed British Columbia is not yet an altruist or a political philosopher. He is not so much concerned about the purity of the race in the future as in securing the highest possible wage in the present. He fears that the invasion of the country by hordes of Japanese and Chinese would diminish the high wages he now enjoys. Therefore, he is determined to exclude them. The employer of labor, on the other hand, just as naturally desires to carry on his business as economically as possible. He knows of the latent wealth of the country, he deplores its comparatively slow rate of development, and in the absence of a sufficient white immigra-

tion, seem to fear less than that of the Japanese, are barred out by a heavy poll tax, while the Japanese, who are evidently regarded with a growing dread and hatred, are free to come and go as they please. But the mischief is that the Japanese does not go. Unlike the Chinaman, who usually lives in a special quarter, generally engages in certain specified callings, and always has in his mind the intention to return to China to end his days, the Jap apparently comes to stay. He is a more versatile and ambitious opponent, he intends to make himself at home in the country, to push to the front and make his influence felt in the life of the community. At least he is so accredited by the British Columbians, and disliked accordingly. Another reason given for this widespread aversion to the Japanese is his alleged dishonesty and untrustworthiness in business. A Chinaman, say the Western Canadians, is a docile, hard-working, and faithful creature. When you get a good Chinese servant you may trust him to the uttermost. But a Jap, it is said, is a quirky, unscrupulous self-seeker, who has to be constantly watched lest he overreach his employer, and who knows no master save his own interests. It may be that dislike and jealousy alone are at the bottom of these charges; but that this is a common estimate of the Japanese character in Western Canada, and indeed, throughout Canada as a whole, there can be no doubt whatever.

And so the question hangs, and is to hang indefinitely. The problem to be solved by the Canadians is whether it is better to develop the resources of the country as rapidly as possible by the aid of Chinese and Japanese labor, and, perhaps, as a result, hand down to a future generation

successful.

# Short 'Story—"Which" by Mabel H. Robins

In "M. A. P."

"I say, old chap, I'm in a fix. Do help me," said Lord Geoffrey Wilding, threw himself in a chair close by his friend. Captain Lester took the cigar out of his mouth. "What the row?" he asked laconically.

"I want you to come down to Brighton with me," went on the other restlessly. "I want you to help me to make up my mind."

"What is it? A horse—a motor car—or a woman?"

"Oh, a woman—two women—I want to marry one, and I don't know which to choose."

Lester looked more interested. "H'm!" he said, gazing abstractedly down at his cigar. "Are they both so fascinating?" he asked dryly.

"Yes," drumming his fingers on the arm of the chair. "They are mother and daughter. The girl is like an angel—you have no idea how pretty she is."

"Then why not marry her?" asked the sailor with uplifted eyebrows.

"Because the mother—oh, I can't explain until you have seen the mother. She is different from anyone I have ever met. One forgets there is anyone else in the world when she is there."

"What age is she?"

"Somewhere about 30, I think."

"Thirty? With a grown-up daughter?" surprised.

"Well, 40 then—any age you like—the ideal age—the most perfect age for a woman to be," enthusiastically.

"Then why not marry the mother?" reasonably. "You seem to be fatuously in love with her."

"You see," hesitating, "you see—the daughter has the—er—money."

"Ah—h—h!" It was a long-drawn word—evidently full of appreciation.

"Well, you are not helping me a bit," said Wilding impatiently, and the silence continued, and Captain Lester did not seem inclined to talk any more.

"How can I judge when I don't know them? From what you say, the mother must be a vampire, and I should plump for the daughter, especially," slowly, "as she has the where-withal. You have not got enough money of your own to keep a wife, my dear Geoffrey, unless you get rid of your race horses and put down a motor or two."

"That is just what I thought," dryly. "Or it wouldn't take me long to make up my mind. The girl is charming you know. I shouldn't hesitate if it weren't for the mother."

"I suppose," remarked Captain Lester very slowly between his puffs,

"that both of them are quite ready to jump at you?"

"Oh, well—oh, well, I—I suppose so, I—I somehow never thought about that."

There was another long-drawn "Ah—h—h," which somehow brought the color up to Lord Geoffrey's cheek, and then for a little while silence reigned.

"Come down with me," said the latter at last. "Come to Brighton just for a few days. I will do you good, and you can help me make up my mind at the same time."

Lester thought for a few moments. Then he knocked the ash off his cigar with some deliberation. "All right—I will come," he said at last.

"Captain Lester—Mrs. Berlinger—Miss Iris Berlinger," introduced Wilding, and Lester bowed. His glance rested on each of the two ladies for the eighth of a second.

"I want you and Lord Geoffrey to come and dine at our table," said Mrs. Berlinger. "We shall be a party, and I am sure, shall all feel better tempered if each is left to the society of his or her own sex. Will you come?" She lifted a charming face to Captain Lester, but he turned away.

"I think it is an excellent arrangement," he said stiffly.

"Why," calmly, "you don't like me?"

His eyelids flickered a little. This direct attack upset him, and he did not know what to say. Wilding, over the other side of the table, was regarding Iris with an account of a record motor drive, and she was listening attentively—or appeared to be. It crossed Lester's mind that Wilding was always happy with an audience.

"Why, then," he wondered somewhat irritably, "does he not make up his mind at once, and choose the daughter? She would suit him admirably."

"Are you not rather given to jumping to conclusions?" he asked quietly, without looking up. Mrs. Berlinger evidently expected protestations and a shower of compliments. It pleased her to be able to disappoint her.

She smiled. "Perhaps," she answered, "but then they are generally right. You see you cannot even deny my accusation."

"My dear Mrs. Berlinger," he said somewhat sharply, "I do not decide about people so quickly—I really have not considered the question of whether I like you or not, and I don't see how either way can matter to you."

Her smile deepened, and two distractingly dimpled appeared. "Ah, but it does," she cried. "It might matter a great deal. If you are prejudiced against me it will influence you in making up your friend's mind for him."

Lester stared at her. Was she a

witch or how else could she have discovered the mission which had

such a person does exist, he must be dreadfully dull. One would tire of sanity very soon, don't you think?" Lester smiled in spite of himself. "I am afraid I must be very dull then," he said, "for I have always flattered myself that I am quite sane."

She shook her head incredulously. "I don't think one ever knows what one is really like," she said. "Now what you would probably call peculiarities I should call insanity. You have some have some peculiarities, haven't you?"

"Not that I am aware of," he answered. He was trying not to be too interested in her. But there was some witchery in her green eyes which held him; besides it is very difficult not to be fascinated in a conversation all about oneself.

She laughed—a low, musical laugh. "Well, I haven't known you long," she said, "but have found out one peculiarity already."

"And what is that?" with genuine curiosity.

"Why," calmly, "you don't like me!"

His eyelids flickered a little. This direct attack upset him, and he did not know what to say. Wilding, over the other side of the table, was regarding Iris with an account of a record motor drive, and she was listening attentively—or appeared to be. It crossed Lester's mind that Wilding was always happy with an audience.

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witch or how else could she have discovered the mission which had

come to the conviction that his evil counsellors are untrustworthy, and that his improved social position is in jeopardy of forfeiture by following their counsel. The peon is no fool; and, since the era of industrialism has set in in Mexico, he has shown so much aptitude for the higher and more skilled labor, that it is doing him but bare justice to assume that he will learn to discriminate between the sound and the meretricious, the real and the false. The Mexican workman may perhaps be left to work out his own salvation.

**The Horse-Power of a Porpoise**

We have received a letter from E. Edwards in which he calls attention to the power exerted by the porpoise. It is well known that a porpoise will maintain a high rate of speed through the water for long periods of time.

Our correspondent calculates that fifteen horse-power is exerted by the animal when it is moving at twenty miles an hour, and he asks how such a power could be acquired. He suggests that the explanation may lie in the reduction of the skin friction by a system of glands which continually exude oil, and that therefore such a calculated power is not developed; and he asks whether a mechanical imitation of nature's process might not be possible for the hulls of ships.—London Times.

brought him down to Brighton? He wished she would not look at him so. She was not in the least pretty like a daughter, and yet, and yet—He turned away abruptly without answering. His tongue was tied—he had nothing to say.

He noticed that Wilding had come to an end of the description of his motor drive, but Iris still held her head in a listening attitude and seemed unavare that the recital was finished. That was a mistake—a great mistake. Matters seemed to be altogether in a jumble. The girl ought to have been engrossed in Geoffrey's tale, and not have been so absorbed in her own thoughts as to miss her cue when to break in with some remarks.

"You must tell me more tomorrow," begged Mrs. Berlinger, as she wished him good-night. And somehow her farewell smile would not be forgotten. It came back to Captain Lester's mind again and again and wove itself in some inexplicable way into his dreams.

And so he began relating one adventure after another, while she listened sympathetically and full of interest, now and then putting in a little word to encourage him to continue.

And the band played on, making a delightful accompaniment, and time galloped away, and Lester was both startled and regretful when the two ladies made a move for bed.

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It was three days later, and Wilding came up to his friend just before dinner. "Well, you have had plenty of time to judge between them now. Which of the two do you advise me to marry—the mother or the daughter? Eleanor or Iris?"

Lester started. He had forgotten the reason which had brought him down to Brighton. "Oh!" he said. "Oh—the daughter, of course—much more suitable in every way—of course you must marry the daughter."

"Do you think so?" doubtfully. "Why would it be more suitable?"

"Why—er—she is younger, and then," artfully, "she has more money."

"Ye—es," agreed Wilding, drumming his fingers undecidedly on the table.

"My dear fellow," broke in Lester, impatiently, "you asked for my opinion, and I have given it. You can please yourself about following it. Only I don't see what is the use of bringing me down here for nothing."

"I'm going to follow your advice all right," testily. "You needn't lose your temper over it. I suppose I had better propose tonight. You might be kind and keep Mrs. Berlinger out of the way."

"Very well," agreed Lester in an expressionless voice. "I will keep Mrs. Berlinger out of the way." He had retired behind his paper again.

And so, when dinner was finished, he suggested a stroll in the moonlight

to Mrs. Berlinger, and consequently did not meet Lord Geoffrey again that evening.

But the next morning Wilding burst into his friend's room before he was dressed. The younger man was looking radiant.

"She refused me!" he cried. "There is some other fellow she cares about. So now I needn't bother about her and her money any more. I can marry Eleanor and be happy ever after."

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up to her at once, and she stopped short when she saw him. "Well," she said slowly. "Is it peace or—war?"

Ah, how beautiful she looked! The fresh wind had brought a vivid color to her cheeks, and her green eyes looked darker than usual—almost black.

"Why should it be war?" he asked, his gaze wandering over her admiringly.

"Because I have upset your plans. I suppose," with an indignant flush of her eyes, "that you persuaded your friend to propose to me, and now you won't be pleased when you hear I have said—no."

Lester laughed a little wildly—her reasoning was so absolutely wide of the mark. "I never advised him to propose to you. Indeed, I did my best to prevent him," he said. "He only told me he was going to do so to-day because your daughter refused him last night. If you only knew the hours of torture I have been going through—I would not live this morning over again for anything in the world. The dread and horror of finding you engaged when I came back was so great—so much too great. I was one seeing mass of Jealousy."

"Jealousy?" she repeated softly. "Then—you don't dislike me any more?"

"Dislike you? I never disliked you. I was afraid of you—I was afraid I might grow to like you too much, and—and the mischief is done now," he finished simply, "for—I love you."

She turned and began walking quickly along the front, and he found it hard matter to keep pace with her. "Mischievous?" she murmured. "Why should you call it mischief?"

"Because my love for you has made havoc of my life—because if I dared—I—I would ask you to be my wife."

"Our doubts are traitors. And make us lose the good we oft

might win."

By fearing to attempt."

It was high tide, and the sea was splashing against the wall with gentle rhythm. Lester took a stride forward, and placed himself in front of her, so that she was obliged to stop.

"Eleanor," he cried. "You mean—"

"I mean nothing," she protested with a downward movement of her hands. There was an unusual flush on her fair cheeks and her eyes were shining brilliantly. She flushed a look at him, and then her glance wandered away to the sparkling sea. "How can I," she said whimsically, "answer a question before it is asked?"

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## Twentieth Century Mexico

and New Mexico), a conclusion which induced General Grant solemnly to declare that "the war was the most unjust and most unholy ever waged by a strong nation against a weaker one," there can be no question that the present prosperity in Mexico is largely due to American enterprise and American capital. What the British have done and are doing in the Argentine, the Americans have done and are doing in Mexico, and, fortunately for them, their self-made "doctrines" will enable them to maintain the supremacy which they have won. It would be idle to assert that this predominant position has been attained altogether by the will of the Mexicans; it has been rather in spite of it. The feeling of jealousy and a fear, not altogether groundless, that, with every fresh commercial enterprise consummated, a new link of possession

# DESCRIBES DOCTOR OF THE FUTURE

An Inspiring Address by Dr. McCallum to the Students of McGill University

dergo. In other words, medicine will become less empirical and more rational the more we know of the chemical changes that occur in the normal as well as in the diseased cell. We are now at the stage of transition between the old and new phases of medicine."

## THE KING'S GRAPE VINE

His Majesty's Interest in the Welfare of the Vine at Windsor

Although it has been bearing luscious fruit for the sovereigns of England for nearly 150 years, the great vine near Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, is still putting forth fresh shoots, and looks in better condition at the present time than it has done for many years.

Some of the bunches this year weigh as much as four or five pounds each, and the marked improvement in the strength of the vine is probably due to the fact that a new glasshouse, giving more room and light, has been erected over it by the King's special instructions.

A representative of the Daily Mail, who visited the vineyard recently, learned many interesting particulars concerning it from the royal gardener, whose sole duty it is to rear grapes for King Edward's table.

Many improvements have been effected in the lighting and heating arrangements, and the huge branches of the vine are now supported by chains attached from the roof to leather loops instead of ropes. The new house is five feet wider than the old one, and instead of a lean-to roof, three-quarter span has been constructed, thus giving the vine a much better chance of throwing out shoots.

The house is 138 feet long and 25 feet wide, and contains about 4,500 square feet of glass. Extra heating pipes now run through the whole length of the house, and new apparatus for opening and shutting the vineyard has been fitted up. The temperature of the vineyard is kept at from 65 to 70 degrees.

About 300 bunches of black Hamburg grapes are now hanging from the roof, but in one year, during the reign of Queen Victoria, 2,000 bunches were reared. King Edward, however, considered this too many, and the number has since never exceeded 1,000.

The vineyard, which may be viewed by the public, is a source of great interest to both the King and Queen. Grapes are their Majesties' favorite fruit, and when the court is at Windsor, they pay frequent visits to the hollow between the lodge and the royal schools where the great vine is situated.

## JAPAN WANTS HER PEOPLE AT HOME

Missionary Says Canada Has Little to Fear From Influx of Brown Men

"Canada has much less to fear than we may think from the immigration of the Japanese. The government of that country, which is one of the wisest and most benevolent in the world, is absolutely and unalterably opposed to the immigration of its people to America, and will, under no circumstances, permit the departure of many. The coolies who wish to leave Japan are encouraged to go to several countries, to Formosa, to Korea, to Manchuria, to North Japan or to South Saghallen, never to America."

Such was the statement made to a Winnipeg Free Press reporter by one of the most cultured and highly esteemed American missionaries to Japan, Miss Adelaid Daughaday, who is now on her way home. Miss Daughaday was for ten years in Osaka, the commercial capital of Japan, and has been latterly in Sapporo, on the island of Yezo, now known as Hokkaido.

"The only class of people whom the government of Japan will freely permit to leave for America are the young men who have money enough to attend the American colleges and other schools, or to go into business. I have known of cases where men have been trying unsuccessfully for a year to obtain permission to leave for Canada or the United States. Some of the young men leave for Hawaii, with the intention of stealing into the United States from that point, and numbers succeed in doing this. Others are brought through by Japanese immigration societies. The government is, however, always steadily opposed to this movement."

### Might Give Poor Impression

"Japan is as much interested in the trade with America as America is in the trade with Japan, and for that reason she is anxious that nothing should occur in America through the presence of her people there, which would tend to interfere with the development of this trade."

"There was some discussion in the United States papers in reference to the possibility of war between the United States and Japan. This talk was entirely confined to this side of the water. There was not a word of it in the press of Japan."

### Life in Japan

Miss Daughaday tells a very pleasant story of life in Japan. The service given in domestic life is ideal, the cost of living is low and the climate in portions of the country is perfect. Osaka is the second largest city in the empire, and the metropolis commercially. It contains a government mint which is the fourth largest in the world. The castle was burned many years ago, but the walls still remain with many of the appurtenances, and it is the show place of the city. One of the stones set in the walls of this castle is larger than any to be found in any structure in the world, with the exception of those in Baalbek in Syria. Sapporo is noted for its agricultural college, and for its experimental farms, maintained by the government. There are six hundred pupils in the college, which is taught wholly by Japanese, educated in America and Europe.

Compulsory education prevails throughout the empire, and every child is compelled to spend six years in the schools. The papers of the country would be a credit to any nation and the national government has the full confidence of all the foreign elements. The longer this confidence becomes, the deeper it becomes with disease the processes involved are all chemical or physico-chemical."

"Every advance in the science of disease," continued Prof. Macallum, "means a limitation of the present crude treatment of disease, a growing disuse of the drugs and chemicals to which the physician of today resorts, and it will render possible more and more the better preparation and employment of the very compounds that the living cells of the body produce for their own defence against disease, or when the nutrition alone is disorganized the replacement of those processes which the normal cells un-

## A DISCUSSION ON ARMY PROBLEMS

"War and the World's Policy" and "National Defence" Reviewed by London Times

War and the World's Policy. By Colonel F. N. Maude. (Smith, Elder, 12s. 6d. net.)

The Problem of National Defence. By Major Charles Ross. (Hutchinson, 12s. net.)

London Times: If any one should wish to appreciate the difficulties which beset the path of a British Secretary of State for War, he could hardly do so better than by reading Colonel Maude's "War and the World's Policy" and Major Ross's "The Problem of National Defence." Both authors have devoted much time and trouble to the study of the questions with which they deal; both have a clear perception of our requirements, and of the means of supplying them which are at our command. A Secretary of State certainly has access to technical advice and sources of information which are not open to the unofficial author; but, on the other hand, he has to consider questions of political expediency, from which less responsible persons are free. The writer's object is, indeed, to produce an ideal scheme; while, at the best, that of the British statesman must be to produce a workable masterpiece. It is thus clear that the amateur organizer of the army starts with a very considerable advantage over the professional; and it would be only reasonable to expect some degree of unanimity from two experienced soldiers whose expert knowledge is considerable, and who are entirely absolved from parliamentary responsibility. Yet it is a remarkable fact that, aimed at the same premises, Colonel Maude and Major Ross, starting from exactly the same premises, arrive at diametrically opposite conclusions. While the former is a firm adherent to the voluntary system, which may, he considers, be adapted to meet all our needs, the latter can find no hope of salvation except by means of universal service. It is, perhaps, even more noteworthy that the development of our existing system should have been greatly influenced by his intimate acquaintance with the French and German armies, which has apparently been formed in exceptionally favorable circumstances.

It is impossible within the limits of a review to discuss Colonel Maude's scheme in detail; but we may state that it bears considerable resemblance to that formulated by a writer in The Times some years ago, with the important exception that Canada is to take the place of South Africa as the home of a great part of the British Army. It may be remembered that Colonel Maude's predecessor drew a line running roughly from Wauwilair to Peking. This he christened the Strategic Frontier of the Empire, for north of that line lay all those points from which, in his opinion, danger threatened us. Colonel Maude differs in that he finds one point of greatest danger to be the Canadian frontier; and he would therefore have us assemble a force of 20,000 men on the northern shores of Lake Superior. In support of this scheme he produces many arguments, some of which are new, and all of which are interesting, if not always convincing.

Indeed, the fault we have to find with his work is that he touches on so many subjects—his title is certainly wide enough to cover anything—that the exigencies of space prevent him from dealing fully with any of them. Fewer points successfully driven home will carry greater weight. He tells us, for instance, that he anticipates at least a triple coalition against us, which must now inevitably arise from our too long delay in throwing overboard the fetish of free trade." This is a statement which certainly calls for exceptionally strong support; yet we are then told that

"It is immaterial to my argument whether we are right or wrong; the point is that we are in diametric opposition in this matter to the whole of the continent. If now we break with it, then if we are right in doing so the injury we shall inflict on our rivals will induce reprisals; if we are wrong, our evident decay will prove too much for the sum of the culpability of all continental nations to resist; whilst, if the Free Traders are correct, our steady growth of prosperity will equally bring about a coalition against us, for neither we, nor they, will submit to industrial strangulation without a struggle."

Surely we as intelligent beings are entitled to expect something more closely reasoned than this before we can accept so low a picture of the world's policy."

Again, in a chapter entitled, "What of Money spent on Military Preparation," the author deals with "The Blank Rate," "Survival of the Fittest," "Strength of the Family Tie," "Political Economy of the Socialists," "Growth of Industrial Combinations," "Thought and Wireless Telegraphy," "Psychological force of cumulative action of many minds," and numerous other subjects. So quickly, indeed, is the scene shifted that the mind is dazed, and we turn in relief to the simple words of the advocate of National Service.

The basis of Major Ross's book is the theory that the problems confronting all powerful nations are practically the same:

"The only fundamental difference which exists between any of them (the problems) are due to two causes: (1) The fact that a nation is an island Power.

"(2) The extent of the overseas possessions and the type of the subject races—whether martial or otherwise—on which factor depends the strength of the required garrisons.

"The principle which underlies all these national problems is identical—the destruction of the adversary."

"If we start from this premise, it is easy to perceive the danger towards which we are drifting and perhaps to accept the suggested remedy. Even if we are not prepared to go the whole way with Major Ross, and to believe that our only safety lies in a national regeneration which is to find its expression in national military service, we may yet find much in his work which we would do well to take to heart."

To us it appears that the British Army has always suffered from being looked upon as a caste apart from the ordinary life of the nation. It can hardly be denied that by large sections of the people, particularly in the manufacturing towns of the north of England and the south of England, a red coat is still looked upon with suspicion. Among the numbers holding these views will be found many of the best educated, most prosperous, and most desirable of our citizens. "We are," he said, "only a small white population, and we must take the hand of brotherhood in the march of progress."

The great-grandson of Robert Burns, the poet, has recently been acting as judge of the police court of Louisville. His name is J. Marshall Chatterton, and for many years he has been an attorney in Louisville, Ky.

be for the good, not only of the Army, but of the whole country; and it is to this side of the scheme propounded by the present Secretary of State for War that we look for the greatest benefits. The scheme is sufficient, for it will bring home to every class, particularly to certain sections of the more wealthy among us, that the country has national military responsibilities which cannot honorably be evaded. If, however, the present scheme should fail it may yet be necessary to adopt more drastic measures. Major Ross advocates that in the last resort these should be brought about by the combined coercive action of the fighting men of the nation, whether belonging to the Regular or to the Auxiliary Forces. Even if such a method were practical, it would be infinitely more desirable that national service should be introduced by the free will of the people. Then, and not till then, we shall have a truly voluntary army, instead of one the ranks of which are filled by starvation and lack of employment.

## MINIATURE "WIRELESS"

Apparatus Which May Be Carried On a Man's Back

A despatch from Berlin says:

A German engineer named Helmick has invented a system of wireless telegraphy for short distance service which can be transported from point to point with remarkable ease and rapidity.

It is expected that the system will come into general use in connection with military reconnoitring operations, naval landing parties and other similar purposes.

Negotiations have been begun for

the installation of the system on the trains of one of the principal railway companies of the United States. American railway travelers will thus be able in the near future to transact their telegraphic business during their journeys along the line.

The transmitting and receiving apparatus are both fitted in one small case, with a weight of approximately 40 lbs, and can thus be carried on a man's back. The weight of the pole for the wires and other accessories is approximately 100 lbs, so that an entire station weighs approximately 140 lbs.

A station can be moved from place to place by three men, and five men are able to erect it ready for use in eight minutes. The cost of a station is £300, and the range of communication is about twenty-five miles.

The smallest portable wireless telegraphy station hitherto in use is so much heavier that twelve men are required to carry its different parts, while its cost exceeds £800.

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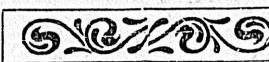
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# AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR



## HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

Women have not played nearly as great a part in the history of America as they have in that of Europe. Three centuries have elapsed since the settlement of this country by Europeans began, and it is noteworthy that, much as Americans have claimed to have done towards the emancipation of women, it is difficult to select a single name belonging in the same category as those of the great women, whom Europe has produced during the same period. Doubtless the reasons for this are not far to seek, but it is foreign to the purpose of this series of articles to discuss sociological problems. We are dealing with individuals and their effect upon their times or their representative character. In Harriet Beecher Stowe we have one who may profitably be considered in both aspects. She represents a type of woman, in a certain degree peculiar to America, and her influence upon the history of her country was undoubtedly profound.

She was born in 1812. Her father was Lyman Beecher, who was also father of Henry Ward Beecher. Before her marriage she taught school. Her husband, to whom she was married when she was twenty-four years of age, was Calvin E. Stowe, who was afterwards a professor in Bowdoin College in the State of Maine. She died in 1896. She wrote several works, but her fame rests upon "Uncle Tom's Cabin." As a writer she displayed a great fund of humor and remarkable powers of description. In her almost forgotten story "Dred" there are passages of remarkable power. This is about all that need be said of her biographically.

Not very many people, in Canada at least, read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" nowadays. The name is associated chiefly with weary-looking so-called bloodhounds, and Little Eva's going to heaven to slow music. But there was a time when it was read almost as a duty by hundreds of thousands of people. The days of American slavery are past, but there was a time when the horrors of that institution were only too awful. It would be a mistake to suppose that there was no bright side to slavery. Mrs. Stowe with perfect frankness shows us that as well as the dark side, but she demonstrates that the brightness is only superficial, while the darkness is fundamental. In this remarkable story the talented author portrayed conditions in the slave states just as they existed. If she depicted with vivid brush the brutalizing of the traffic in human flesh, she also showed how it was possible for persons of gentle nature to soften the hardships of bondage and hold their slaves by chains of affection. She did not idealize the negro type, but showed that there were bad and good among them as among white people. She impressed upon the public mind that there is no difference in point of intellect or moral responsibility between a white man and a negro. She exposed the hollowness of the professed love of some northern people for the slaves. The strength of her work lay in its fairness. This it was that enabled her to arouse the conscience of the nation by it, that of the South no less than that of the North, for the slave-owners felt the terrible truth of her indictment, and became bitter in their determination to maintain their cherished institution.

It is interesting to note how the careers of nations are influenced by apparently insignificant incidents. When the young girl, Harriet Beecher, went to Cincinnati with her father to teach school, it could hardly have occurred to any one that her change of residence would have any influence outside of a very small circle. She was one of a thousand more girls, whose parents sought employment in what was then the West. But at Cincinnati she met and conversed with many runaway slaves and learned from them something of the misery and suffering of the unhappy people. Yet she became wife and moved to her New England home without having given any public evidence that her soul had been stirred to its depths by what she had learned. About 1850 the controversy between the slave-owners and the opponents of slavery, was approaching a climax. Strong men were coming to the front. Speeches were delivered with a fervor and eloquence that have never since been equalled in America, and in the very heat of this controversy, soon to become one of the sword, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared. It is not too much to say that the English-speaking world was taken by surprise. The sale was enormous. Translations into other languages appeared promptly. Edition after edition was printed. It is perhaps correct to say that no other book that was ever written attained so great a circulation in the same space of time or so profoundly affected the minds of people. One of Mrs. Stowe's biographers says: "It would hardly be a figure of speech to say that the Northern Army in that war (the war of secession) or the force that made the heart of that army—had been nurtured in boyhood and youth on 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and carried the book in their hearts."

In personal appearance, Harriet

Beecher Stowe could not be called handsome. Her features were strong and somewhat masculine, her nose being larger and of what is called the Roman type; her mouth was large, her chin was not prominent and her forehead, though full, was not notably high. Her expression was very pleasant, and her best portrait shows her hair hanging in ringlets about her face. Her character was lovable. She was a devout Christian, but not specially strict on doctrinal points. She lived in a humble way, taking care of her own babies, of whom she had her share, and looking after the affairs of her household. This remarkable woman, who did more than any one person to influence the history of the United States, was an unassuming wife and mother, who seemed hardly conscious of the tremendous work she was doing for humanity.

## THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

The following question was once asked of a minister of the Gospel: Suppose that a man had heard the Sermon on the Mount, and had gone to his distant home in some fastness in the highlands of Asia and told his associates about it, and suppose that they had been greatly impressed by the expression, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God"; and suppose that as a community they had so ordered their lives that their hearts were pure, and they lived and died in the full expectancy of seeing the Deity and all that is therein implied, also let us suppose that a century or so afterwards some one had visited that community and had told the people that it was their duty to accept some particular form of belief, not contained in the Sermon, and they had refused, would they thereby incur eternal condemnation? To this the minister replied that according to the logic of the creed in which he had been taught, he was obliged to answer that they would be, but he added: "I don't believe they would."

There are two accounts of the Sermon on the Mount. One is in Matthew's Gospel and is contained in three chapters comprising in all one hundred and eleven verses. The other is in Luke's Gospel and takes up thirty verses of the sixth chapter. Possibly they are not accounts of the same incident, for in one case the sermon is said to have been delivered by Jesus, while seated upon an elevation and the other while standing on a plane. The similarity is thought and language suggests, however, that both accounts refer to the same occasion. Both are disconnected, and there are certain passages which do not appear to have any bearing upon the lesson of the discourse, and this suggests that in each case some one has written down from memory the salient points of what seems to have been the most important public address of Jesus. In neither account is there anything that can be called doctrinal, or anything more than advice as to manner of living. If we sought for a word to express the fundamental principle of the discourse, perhaps "unselfishness" would do as well as anything else. The rules of conduct laid down are not materially different from those prescribed by other great teachers of humanity who lived before Christ, and that we should expect, for we find Him saying: "I am not come to destroy the law but to fulfil," and if we accept this as a reference to the law of righteousness, that is of right law, we find confirmation of the thought advanced above in what He said on another occasion, namely, "Love is the fulfilling of the Law." Love, as the expression is used in the Gospels and generally in the New Testament, means unselfishness. Hence we find that the Gospel which Jesus Himself preached was the Gospel of Unselfishness, and this He seemed to think sufficient for the needs of mankind. It is the one thing which the world needs today. Strife began when man first asked himself: "Am I my brother's keeper?" and it will continue until we learn that the answer to this question is in the affirmative and that it is impossible for us to make life what it ought to be until we realize that we are responsible to and for each other. Modern civilized society is founded on selflessness. It needs the Gospel of the Sermon on the Mount quite as much as the benighted savages of heathendom. Through the acceptance of this, and by that means alone can society be saved.

There are those who say that without the impulse which selflessness gives there would be no progress, because it is the desire to benefit ourselves that leads us to strive for progress. Undoubtedly there is much truth in the latter part of this proposition, but there is nothing inconsistent with perfect unselfishness in a constant effort to reach better conditions. It is not necessary to pull others down that we may build ourselves up. There can be competition for the general benefit as well as for our individual aggrandizement. Ambition, competition, personal advancement—these things are not wrong in themselves. On the contrary, they are right. The trouble with society is that they have been for the most part applied to efforts which had their origin and purpose

in self. We hold that there would be just as great material progress, just as great comfort and prosperity if men ordered their lives according to the Sermon on the Mount as there is today, and it would be far more generally distributed, and it would be less set by far less misery and unhappiness. The weak point in most religious teaching is that it lays too great stress upon articles of faith and not enough upon "the fruit of the Spirit which is Love," that is unselfishness. When we learn to think of others, not necessarily always before ourselves, for we each have some rights, but as well as of ourselves, then we will appreciate how true it is that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." But what is of more importance is that we will aid in setting in motion the mightiest force in all the universe. There is an old song which says:

"It is love that makes the world go round."

We may take the phrase and apply it in a wider sense than its author intended. Unselfishness would, if it had free scope, alter the very nature of humanity. It would wipe out all suffering and sorrow; for even death can have no sting for those whose lives have been ordered according to this essential principle of divinity.

## SOUND

If a tree falls in the forest where there is no living thing to hear it, does it make any noise? This question is not quite as silly as it looks. It is only a method of drawing attention to the apparent paradox that sound is noiseless, or in other words that what we call sound or noise is the effect of it upon the ear drum and the nerves connecting that organ with the brain. Sound is due to the expansion and contraction of air particles. Put several billiard balls in a row, or, if you do not happen to have them at hand, common marbles will do as well. Let the balls or marbles touch each other. Now roll another ball or marble so as to strike one end of the row. The row will remain stationary except as to the ball or marble at the other end, which will roll away. The force of the impact at one end of the row is transmitted to the other end by a minute expansion and contraction of each member of the row. This is the way sound is transmitted. Something, the head of a drum, the vocal chords, the wires of a piano, or whatever you like, is put in vibration. This vibration is necessarily communicated to the surrounding air particles, which by minute expansion and contraction pass it on until the resistance counterbalances the force of the original impact. If at any point within the radius of the vibration an ear happens to be, that ear detects the vibration and passing it on by the nerves to the brain the possessor of the ear is conscious of a noise.

Let us note a few simple things about sound. In the first place there can be no sound where there is a vacuum. We must have air or water, or some solid substance, if we are to have sound. The first person who is known to have demonstrated this is Robert Boyle, who lived more than two centuries ago, but the experiment which is usually accepted as establishing the fact was made by Hawksbee in 1705. He hung a bell in the receiver of an air pump and as he exhausted the air the sound grew fainter and fainter until it was almost imperceptible, but not quite so, because he could not produce a perfect vacuum. About thirty years ago Warren de la Rue constructed an apparatus by which, after as much air as possible had been drawn from the receiver, hydrogen gas was allowed to enter. When this had been withdrawn a nearly perfect vacuum was created, and a bell hung inside the receiver then gave forth absolutely no sound. As the air was allowed to pass slowly in a faint sound was heard and as the density of the air increased so also did the sound.

The speed at which sound moves varies under various circumstances. For practical purposes 1000 feet a second may be said to be its speed through the atmosphere under normal conditions, or, say, a mile in five seconds. Therefore if a peal of thunder follows a flash of lightning at an interval of five seconds it may be accepted as proved that the flash occurred a mile away. Through water sound travels four times as fast as through air, through a piece of pine about ten times as fast and through iron seventeen times as fast. A very simple and interesting experiment in the transmission of sound through solids may be tried by any two persons. Let one of them tap very lightly with a pin at the end of a long piece of wood to the opposite end of which the other holds his ear closely. The sound, which perhaps the person who does the tapping may not hear, will be distinctly heard by the other. We all know that sound is carried a long distance through a tube although most of us forget it and shout through a speaking tube when an ordinary tone would do just as well. A French philosopher, named Blot, carried on a conversation in a low tone through 3,210 feet of empty water pipes. We can see the figure of that brave

tin heard. At the conclusion of his experiment he had an assistant hold a lighted candle at one end of the pipe. He then fired a pistol into the other end and the report put out the candle.

Sound is reflected just as light is. If a concave mirror is taken and its focal point is ascertained, that is the point at which rays from a distant light reflected from the mirror converge, at that point the sound from some object, such as a watch, situated in the same place as the light will be perfectly audible, although it may not be so at a point nearer the object producing the noise. Echoes are reflections of sound, and the above illustration explains why an echo can be heard in one place but not in another close at hand. There is a place on the Tobique river in New Brunswick where the repeated reflection of sound is strikingly illustrated. It is at what is called Blue Mountain Bend. The "Mountain" consists of two summits about 1,600 feet above the river, with a deep narrow valley between them. If a gun is discharged at a certain point on the river bank, a sharp echo comes back from the foot of the opposite cliff, and after a short interval the echoes begin to come back from the sides of the valley, and they come so rapidly as to blend with each other in a prolonged roar, which gradually dies away. The celebrated echoes of the Wetterhorn and Jungfrau are often spoken of. In these the sound of a horn is softened and becomes flute-like. There is an echo in Woodstock Park, England, which repeats seventeen syllables by day and twenty by night. The Whispering Gallery of St. Paul's is well known, but perhaps not the fact that in Gloucester Cathedral there is an octagonal gallery which carries a whisper seventy-five feet across the nave. In Carisbrook Castle there is a well two hundred and ten feet deep, and if a pin is dropped into it the sound of its striking the water can be distinctly heard.

Musical sound is due to the regularity of the sound pulsations. Take the case of billiard balls above mentioned as an illustration of what is meant by pulsation. It is a pulsation which causes the ball at the further end of the row to roll away. When the pulsations in the air are irregular the sound is harsh; when they are regular they are musical, no matter by what they are caused. Of course in either case the pulsations must be rapid to cause sound.

Henry C. Frick, the steel man, was once a guest at a dinner when he was unexpectedly called upon to respond to a toast. Recovering somewhat from his surprise, Mr. Frick said that his situation reminded him of the case of a Pennsylvania man who fell into the water while fishing. With no little difficulty he was rescued, and after he had regained his breath and was in a fairly comfortable condition his rescuer asked him how he came to fall into the water. "I did not come to fall into the water," replied the unfortunate man; "I came to fish."

"You have not gained very much time, Athenians. If you had waited a little while your wishes would have been fulfilled in the course of nature; for you see that I am an old man, far advanced in years and near to death. . . . I have been defeated because I would not plead before you as you would like to hear me plead, or appeal to you with weeping and wailing, or say and do many things which I maintain are unworthy of me. But when I was defending myself I thought I ought not to do anything unmanly because of the danger which I ran, and I have not changed my mind now. I would very much rather defend myself as I did and die, than as you would have had me do and live. . . . But, my friends, I think that it is a much harder thing to escape from wickedness than from death; for wickedness is swifter than death. And now I, who am old and slow, have been overtaken by the slower pursuer; and my accusers who are clever and swift have been overtaken by the swifter pursuer, which is wickedness." He is found guilty and condemned to die.

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# Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

## THE SIMPLE LIFE

What is at the root of the present craze for the "simple life," of which one hears and reads constantly, and which is fast becoming a by-word by reason of all sides. The "Simple Life" and "Social Collapse," seen at the moment the most fashionable topics of conversation.

The society woman who motors with one or more intimates to her so-called simple cottage for the week ends where dainty meals are served, the intervals being spent in wandering about beautifully kept gardens, may delude herself with the idea that she is satisfying her longings for the "simple life," but in reality she is only satisfying her love of luxury under another name and a new guise. The expense of the elaborate meals, served at the cost of labor having nothing in common with true simplicity. But much confusion of thought seems to prevail as to the true significance of the "simple life." Those who are true simplifiers have learnt the great truth that "Life in all its manifestations is simple." It is mere man who makes it complex. Thus we must draw a line between the genuine seeker after true simplicity, and the mere idler ever on the watch for a new sensation. "All great souls have been simplifiers." There has always been for some minds an attraction in simplicity, if indeed the craving for it is not inherent in human nature. The yearning of the elemental man is shown in the gifted youth who is drawn to the wilds of the prairie. As Emerson said, "A few strong instincts, a few simple souls suffice," and this is precisely the spirit of the "simple life." The number of the simple man are few. The true simplifier will not rashly abandon that which is his or hers, as a trust to run after a spurious simplicity, but will cultivate the inner life regarding all else as subordinate and realising that the things which are seen, are only temporal.

The malady which is described as social collapse, is a very common excuse for postponed dinner parties, and other functions, and for failure to fulfil engagements. Women are the chief sufferers from it. The new name—if not the disease—comes from America and the honor of discovering the title seems to be divided between a well-known American society woman and her doctor. Social collapse is a catching complaint, so much so indeed, that it might almost be described as popular among those who consider themselves really "smart."

The "cure" consists in lying in a silent room and to do absolutely nothing; where the patient is completely cut off from telephones, messages, worries of any sort, electric light, and noise of any kind. Here the hostess of the mansion secludes herself and is not to be disturbed, until of her own accord she issues forth again. For ordinarily overwrought nerves, an hour or two in the silent room reestablishes her mental equilibrium, but really with the cry in their ears of the "Simple Life" and social collapse, it makes the ordinary every-day mortal, pause awhile and consider where they are, and if the particular treatment for their case should be "Simple Life" or social collapse.

## FASHION FANCIES

### Hats of the Moment

Grey and purple are the colors of the moment. These are the colors the Princess of Wales wore the other day. A charming hat is shown in grey mirror, also showing a lining of violet, and its trimming consisted of a mount of shaded violet convolvulus, held in place by a large knot of velvet. The velvet knot has taken the place of the chou of chiffon, as it gives a little more solidity. The difference between morning and visiting hats, this season is to be very marked. A morning hat is charming in a small felt twisted into a tasteful and a becoming form, and finished with a windmill knot of velvet and a stiff quill, but these small hats must be nicely set on the head. That is where as a rule Frenchwomen have the advantage, they are more careful in the way they put on their hats, and veils. The new veils are to be comparatively small in Paris. They are worn only reaching to the nose. Hats in soft white felt will be much worn. One I have seen was charming of the softest possible make; with a dented crown, then it was set on a large bandage of black velvet, that finished itself in a good sized bow, lying on the hair slightly to the left. The trimming was a large soft black ostrich feather, falling to the left from a knot of velvet. The very smartest Parisians have their hats slightly tilted behind now, wearing them just a little over their noses.

Autumn clothes for the younger generation is a problem that must be faced in "Sweet September." As regards fabrics, mixture tweeds, serge and freizes afford plenty of variety, while of style simplicity is the natural keynote. A really charming suit for a girl of sixteen or seventeen, is composed of navy blue serge, with facings and waistcoat of buff colored cloth, the coat should boast a velvet collar and both coat and skirt should have smart broad strappings. A nice dress for "best wear" is pretty, carried out in one of the new striped, light weight cloths with narrow pipings in a lighter tone, and appropriate buttons. A soft leather belt echoing the predominating color in the cloth affords smart completion above the natty basque. A strictly useful garment, the coat buttoned on Inverness lines. Long sleeves ensure comfortable immunity from draughts, and like the collar should be faced with velvet. A blanketed serge would be suitable for this wrap, or a bold patterned tweed, in purple green shade is very smart and becoming.

Pretty gowns for country house visits, may be soft fabrics in light colorings are adorable for the fussy, smart type of gown required on these occasions. The favorites are union, voile, and radium, or shantung silks. The newest voiles are closer and less transparent, and mounted on silk can be worn throughout the year. Striped union is very effective made with frieze, and bands of soft colors either in taffeta or surah, but the striped fabric makes a pretty trimming for plain material when cut on the cross. For the early autumn coat and skirt, to brown of tobacco shade, our thoughts revert lovingly each autumn, and a smart costume suggests itself, in faced cloth in this coloring.

A tartan waistcoat should be worn in buff, and brown, and occasional touches of velvet in brown should appear on the costume. A costume such as this affords infinite scope for individual taste; a touch of orange would appeal to some, and it could be echoed

in the neat chapeau by means of shaded plumage.

I feel sure that quite deep down in the heart of most women—woman anywhere—the idea of real comfort is connected somehow or other with a nice warm soft dressing gown. Whether it is with the thought of winter comfort when its enveloping folds bring a sense of cosiness, or with the thought of refreshment to body and mind that becomes a necessity when the exhaustion of toiling and tearing has brought the body down to a mere shell. We all seek its solace with pleasure. Let the dressing gown be of some thin but woolen material cashmere, flannel, deokane, or Muslim veiling, no lining is really necessary, though some people prefer a short one to the waist.

### MOTHER HINTS

Children at an early age should have pointed out to them the importance of behaving as well at home as when they are visiting. Do not over do it and teach them to become little priests; but brothers should be taught to be polite and gallant to their sisters, as they are to their friends' sisters and vice versa. Good manners should be encouraged at the nursery dinner table, and in order to see that the children are behaving as they should, it is a good plan to let them join the rest of the family in the dining room on Sundays, even if they dine alone on other days, so that any little slips may be seen and gently, but firmly corrected, not in front of the guests or servants, but afterwards in private by the observant mother. Never squabble before the children, it is a terribly bad example for them and consciously or unconsciously, children are all too ready to imitate the example of their elders. Good manners cover a multitude of sins and minor vices, and the man or woman with charming manners will usually pass master, and will always be welcomed anywhere.

A German mother was conversing with an English mother upon nursery matters. "Your methods with baby," she said, "are so different to mine. I never see in England the husk matress, that all German children sleep on until they are quite big. It is laid over one of fine haircloth, and is made of strong linen, loosely filled with husks, and is about four or five inches thick." But what is the good of it?" said the English mother. "It is clean, soft and cool, and coolness, we consider a most important thing for our babies are never held in the arms except when they are being fed." "Mine is never happy unless he is being nursed and will not lie in his cot which is a great lie," wailed the English mother. "That is because he has not been properly trained, I fear. German babies never expect it, so they do not know what they have missed." "How could I get a husk matress, and what is it like?"

"I make it myself, and buy the husks of oats from a corn merchant; these I wash in water and leave for a day or two to dry. I then put them in a fine muslin bag and shake them well of course seeing that they are thoroughly dried. I also make a little pillow in the same way, and I always use one when washing an infant."

"That is a thing which always makes me so nervous," said the less experienced English mother.

"Why? No one could find any possible difficulty if done in my fashion," replied the other. "My plan is this, I have a good-sized table something like a washstand. There's room at each end for everything that I require for washing purposes. In the middle I put my pillow, over that a mackintosh sheeting, and again over that a bath towel. On this I place baby, thus having both my hands free to soap and wash him."

"What a splendid idea, for I always feel when he is soapy, that he is going to fall through my fingers."

"After he is soaped, I dip him into a bath and pop him back at once on to his pillow again; wrap the towel round him and dry him thoroughly. When this is done, I remove the Mackintosh sheet and towel and dress him on the dry pillow with perfect safety."

"It all sounds most delightfully easy, I wonder why it is never done here?"

"Simply because it is not the custom, what the mother does, so will the daughter do, and my mother taught her ways, as your mother taught you hers."

"Well, I am going to try your way now as I think it a great improvement and a most sensible plan."

"Imitation is the sincerest flattery," replied the German mother, "and I am convinced, if you pay me the compliment of copying my method, you will never feel the least bit nervous when washing and dressing your baby, but certainly to me the English custom of doing seems indeed an arduous task."

Those mothers who prefer to prepare a cereal at home, for use with the cow's milk will find baked flour extremely useful. It needs, however, great care and the directions given must be minutely followed.

The very fine white flour is not so good for this purpose as what bakers term "seconds." Pack a padding basin tightly with it, and tie it over with a cloth, in the same way as you would a bandage. The cloth should be a soft leather belt echoing the predominating color in the cloth affords smart completion above the natty basque. A strictly useful garment, the coat buttoned on Inverness lines. Long sleeves ensure comfortable immunity from draughts, and like the collar should be faced with velvet. A blanketed serge would be suitable for this wrap, or a bold patterned tweed, in purple green shade is very smart and becoming.

Pretty gowns for country house visits, may be soft fabrics in light colorings are adorable for the fussy, smart type of gown required on these occasions. The favorites are union, voile, and radium, or shantung silks. The newest voiles are closer and less transparent, and mounted on silk can be worn throughout the year. Striped union is very effective made with frieze, and bands of soft colors either in taffeta or surah, but the striped fabric makes a pretty trimming for plain material when cut on the cross. For the early autumn coat and skirt, to brown of tobacco shade, our thoughts revert lovingly each autumn, and a smart costume suggests itself, in faced cloth in this coloring.

A tartan waistcoat should be worn in buff, and brown, and occasional touches of velvet in brown should appear on the costume. A costume such as this affords infinite scope for individual taste; a touch of orange would appeal to some, and it could be echoed

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left temple a mole indicates that you will find friends among the great ones of the earth, but if placed on the right temple it warns you of coming trouble and distress. A mole on a man's knee indicates marriage to a rich woman. A mole on the neck indicates wealth.

If you possess a mole on the nose you are going to be a great traveller. A mole on the throat indicates wealth and weath. A great many interesting sayings and superstitions are connected with shoes. "To shake in one's shoes," "to put the shoe on the wrong foot," "it's ill waiting for dead men's shoes," and "no one knows where the shoe pinches like the wearer." In former days a wife was often sold for a pair of shoes, and this still is the case in Uganda. In the west of England the children still chant this rhyme, "Nebuchadnezzar, King of the Jews, Sold his wife for a pair of shoes, When the shoes began to wear Nebuchadnezzar began to swear!"

The origin of this rhyme is lost in obscurity, but the mythical king of the Jews amuses the youngsters.

Many people will be glad to remember (at least if they belong to the "Emerald Isle") that four-leafed shamrock worn in the shoes brings good luck, and that a bit of mugwort worn in the shoes will prevent fatigue even though one walks the whole day long.

It is also said in Ireland that to wear out the shoe at the toe portends a christening, while to burst the straps across the instep is a sign of a wedding. If one's shoe strings become untied it is a sign that one's sweet heart is thinking of one. If, however, a girl loses her heel she may expect a disappointment in love. A gift of shoes or socks is supposed to bring luck, hence the frequent choice of shoes or "bootliners" as a present for baby.

### HINTS AND RECIPES

#### A Dinner Menu:

Vegetable Marrow Soup.

Curried Hake.

Egg and Tomato Cutlets.

Casseroles of Mutton.

Beef Goose.

Raspberry Cream.

Cheese Savoury.

Vegetable Marrow Soup. Required:

A good sized marrow, two good sized onions, one onion, one ounce of dripping, a little parsley, three pints of white stock, pepper and salt, one egg of a large size, a tablespoonful of flour, a cupful of cream. Cut a marrow after paring, into slices one inch thick, melt a little dripping in a pan, put in the sliced marrow, the sliced onion, two or three sticks of celery, and a few sprigs of parsley, toss these about for a few minutes, but do not let them get brown. Now add the stock, (or milk and water) in equal proportions. Boil until the vegetables are quite soft, then rub them through a sieve. Put back into a clean saucepan, with a seasoning of salt, pepper and a few grains of nutmeg. Lastly beat up the yolk of an egg with flour and a little milk; add to the soup, and stir while all the flour till the flour thickens. Put into the tureen, add the cream and serve very hot.

Curried Hake. Required:

One pound and a half of hake steaks, one ounce of butter, or beef dripping, one apple, a teaspoonful of curry powder, a tablespoonful of flour, a teacupful of milk, one onion, rice. Scald the fish and let it get cold. Put the butter into a steewpan add the slices of apple and onion, and fry nicely; stir the curry powder and flour into the vegetables, and gradually pour in a breakfast cupful of milk and water, stirring till it boils, add salt and pepper to taste. To leave them out would be all well; Tis now all in that you require. The next thing place it on the fire; As on the fire it now does quicken With flour and butter mixed you thicken; Two minutes' boiling will suffice—Taste and I think you'll say "It's nice"—If lips you smack and nod your head, The cook's approval "Yes" you've said;

"Tis all perfection if once more, You taste and nod just as before; So far, so good, you've come good speed,

Some scallop shells you now will need,

But if you have no scallop shell,

A China dish will do as well;

Throw on the dish some crumbs of bread,

Then on the dish the oysters spread;

With crumbs you now the oysters crown,

And with a knife you smooth them down;

Before the fire now place the dish,

Until it's browned—just like fresh fish;

To table send—delay it not,

For oysters scalloped eat best hot.

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One pound and a half of hake steaks, one ounce of butter, or beef dripping, one apple, a teaspoonful of curry powder, a tablespoonful of flour, a teacupful of milk, one onion, rice. Scald the fish and let it get cold. Put the butter into a steewpan add the slices of apple and onion, and fry nicely; stir the curry powder and flour into the vegetables, and gradually pour in a breakfast cupful of milk and water, stirring till it boils, add salt and pepper to taste. To leave them out would be all well; Tis now all in that you require. The next thing place it on the fire; As on the fire it now does quicken With flour and butter mixed you thicken; Two minutes' boiling will suffice—Taste and I think you'll say "It's nice"—If lips you smack and nod your head, The cook's approval "Yes" you've said;

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For oysters scalloped eat best hot.

Egg and Tomato Cutlets. Required:

Three tomatoes, five hard boiled eggs,

three tablespoonsfuls of bread crumbs,

one egg, one onion, rice. Scald the fish and let it get cold. Put the butter into a steewpan add the slices of apple and onion, and fry nicely, also the eggs, add six teaspoonsfuls of fine white breadcrumbs, pepper and salt to taste, and bind all with half a beaten egg. Mix all and form into small cutlets. Brush over each with the other half of the egg, roll in breadcrumbs and fry in boiling fat. Serve piled on a hot dish with a little thick brown gravy poured round.

Casseroles of Mutton or Lamb. Required:

Half a pound of mutton cold, onions and parsley, a teacupful of bread-crumbs, two eggs, cold milk, four tablespoonsfuls of stock, a few drops of browning, pepper and salt, one ounce of butter, French beans.

Cut the meat finely, adding enough parsley and onion to flavor. Soak a teacupful of breadcrumbs in cold milk, squeeze dry and mix into the meat, season to taste with salt, pepper and sweet herbs. Grease a cake tin and sprinkle over with dried breadcrumbs, dissolve the butter, add the meat and bind up the tin. Bake in a moderate oven for three quarters of an hour. Turn out carefully and serve with a border of dry rice and garnish with slices of lemon and parsley.

Beef Goose. Required:

Four ounces of thick flank of beef, sage and onions, one ounce of butter, apple sauce, pepper and salt. Wipe the flank of beef with vinegar and water. Make some sage and onion stuffing, adding bread-crumbs and butter. Lay out the beef and place the stuffing inside, roll up and tie securely. Cook slowly, basting and flouring well for nearly two hours. The time depending on the heat of the oven—serve with nice brown gravy made from the tin in which the meat has been cooked, after the dripping has been poured off. Apple sauce should be served in a tureen. Boiled potatoes and a green vegetable should accompany this course.

Raspberry Cream. Required:

Tablespoonful of raspberry jam, one ounce of gelatine, half a pint of milk, rind of small lemon, half a pint of cream, cochineal.

# THE SIMPLE LIFE

## Bush Fruits—Cultivation, Diseases and Remedies—Article V.

By W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist of the Dominion Central Experimental Farm

### THE BLACKBERRY

#### It's Yield

The blackberry is a more uncertain cropper than the currant, gooseberry and raspberry, as it suffers more in winter and is affected more by dry weather in summer. No really good crops of blackberries have been produced at Ottawa, the best yield being in 1895, when the Agawam yielded at the rate of 2,452 boxes per acre. The next best yield was in 1903, when the Agawam yielded at the rate of 1,979 boxes per acre.

Bailey, in his Horticulturist's Rule Book, gives the yield at from 50 to 100 bushels per acre, which at 32 lbs. to a bushel is from 1,600 to 3,200 lbs.

#### Varieties of Blackberries Recommended

Agawam, Snyder, Eldorado, and for southern sections, Kittatinny.

#### Descriptions of Varieties

Agawam.—A chance seedling found growing wild by John Perkins, Ipswich, Mass., between 1866 and 1874. A strong grower and productive. Fruit medium to large, oblong, glossy black; firm; juicy; sweet; good quality. Season medium early. This variety has proved the hardiest and most productive at Ottawa.

Ancient Briton.—Supposed to have been brought out from England nearly fifty years ago. Named by Robert Hussell, Alderly, Wis. A strong grower and productive where hardy. Not as hardy as Agawam and Snyder. Fruit medium to above medium size, oblong, black; firm; sweet; good quality. Season medium early. Resembles Agawam somewhat, but not as good.

Eldorado.—A chance seedling found near Eldorado, Ohio, and introduced about 1882. A strong grower, hardy and moderately productive. Fruit medium to large, roundish to oblong; black, attractive; firm; sweet; juicy; good flavor; good quality. Season medium early. One of the hardiest of the newer varieties.

Kittatinny.—Found at New Hope, N. J., and introduced by E. Williams about 1865. A moderately strong grower and productive if not injured by winter, but as it is one of the tenderest kinds it is liable to suffer. Fruit large to very large, roundish or oblong, glossy black, attractive; moderately firm; juicy, sweet, of good flavor; quality good to very good; season moderately late. One of the best varieties where it can be grown, but is only suited to the warmest parts of Canada.

Mersereau.—Originated with J. W. Mersereau, Cayuga, N. Y. Said to be a seedling of Snyder. Has not been sufficiently tested here yet. Fruit above medium to large, roundish to oblong and of an attractive glossy black color; juicy, sweet and subacid, slightly. A promising variety, but not as hardy as Agawam and Snyder.

Rathbun.—Introduced by A. F. Rathbun, Smith's Mills, N. Y. A moderately strong grower. Too tender here. This is a large fruited variety of good color and quality, but has not fruited here. It is too tender for any but the warmest parts of Canada.

Snyder.—A seedling found growing wild on or near the farm of Henry Snyder, La Porte, Ind., about 1851. A vigorous grower and one of the hardiest varieties. Productive. Fruit medium in size, roundish, black, but sometimes with a reddish tinge if exposed; firm; juicy, sweet; good quality. Season medium early. This variety is probably more grown than any other on account of its hardiness, but Agawam has averaged much better as regards yield at the Central Experimental Farm during the past sixteen years.

Wachusett (Thornless)—The only merit of this variety is its comparative freedom from spines. Not productive and of small size. Not desirable.

Western Thimble.—A chance seedling found on the prairie by Mr. Biddle, Muskegon, Ill., in 1858. A strong grower and very productive, where hardy. Not hardy enough here. Fruit medium to large, roundish to oblong, black; firm; juicy, sweet; good quality. Season medium. Is spoken highly of by Mr. A. W. Peart of the Burlington Fruit Experiment Station.

### THE DEWBERRY

The dewberry is closely related botanically to the blackberry, the most apparent difference being in the trailing habit of the former and its smaller flower clusters. The fruit of the dewberry is equal in quality to that of the best blackberries. Most of the varieties of the dewberry are from the wild species, Rubus canadensis, and its varieties. They have only been grown extensively under cultivation within the last twenty years.

The dewberry is propagated from the tips, which root readily when they come in contact with the soil.

This fruit is cultivated much the same as the blackberry. The plants are set about four feet apart each way and tied to stakes about three feet above ground, or trained on a trellis. If trained on a trellis the rows should be about six feet apart with the plants about three feet apart in the rows.

The following method of training, which seems a good one, is recommended by W. F. Allen, Salisbury, Md.

"Our plan of cultivation is to plant in rows each way, two and one-half feet one way and five feet the other way, making about 3,500 plants per acre. Cultivate both ways until plants get long and troublegome and then cultivate only the wide way and turn vines to keep the cultivator from tearing them; or better still use sweeps on your cultivator. These will run under the vines and weed up the grass without disturbing them. Long vines lying on the ground till all danger of winter killing is over, and then early in the spring, before buds put out, stakes should be driven between each alternate hill the two and one-half foot way. The stakes should be two and one-half or three feet above the ground and one hill from each way tied to the top of the stake. Blinder twine is used for tying.

The dewberry is not pruned in summer as the blackberry, the canes being simply pruned back in spring, if too long, and thinned out to four or five strong canes in a hill. The young growth falls to the ground in summer and the tips take root. Sometimes the dewberries do not fruit well owing to poor pollination, and it is recommended

to plant more than one variety on this account. There are varieties which are particularly self-sterile when planted alone.

The dewberry has not done well at Ottawa, but this fruit has not been given very much attention here. Most of the varieties of this fruit ripen just before the earliest blackberries, and owing to their tender or melting core are much liked. The two most popular varieties are:—

Lucreta.—Fruit large, oblong, glossy black; juicy, sweet, and of good quality. Season early.

Mayes (Austin Improved).—Fruit very large, oval to somewhat conical, glossy black; juicy and of good quality. Season very early. Earlier than Lucreta.

### RASPBERRY—BLACKBERRY

#### Their Diseases

Anthracnose or Raspberry Cane Rust (*Glossosporium venetum*).—Anthracnose has seriously injured raspberries in many parts of Canada during recent years. So serious is the injury in some places, and so difficult is it to eradicate that growers have become disheartened and have given up the culture of this fruit. This disease first makes its appearance when the young shoots are from twelve to fifteen inches in length, and is recognized by the brownish or purplish patches or depressions upon the young shoots and leaf stalks. As the shoots grow, the blotches become larger and greyish in the centre, and by the end of the season when the disease has usually spread so much that a large proportion of the canes and smaller stems are affected and moisture is cut off from the fruit, thus preventing its proper development and often causing the cane to die. This disease reproduces itself by spores, in summer which are scattered by wind and rain. The disease is supposed to pass through the winter by means of the mycelium of the fungus in the intercellular spaces of the cane.

Poor success usually attends any attempt to control this disease by spraying, although some experimenters claim to have obtained good results. The best results have been obtained from spraying by beginning with Bordeaux mixture before the leaves open in the spring, giving a second spraying soon after the young canes appear above ground, the young canes being thoroughly covered with the mixture. A third spraying is made about two weeks after the second, paying special attention to the young canes. A fourth spraying should be made just before blooming.

Fruiting canes should be cut out and burned immediately after fruiting. Healthy plants should, if possible, be obtained from another source when making a new plantation, and these planted on different soil.

Anthracnose is usually worse in neglected plantations, hence raspberries should be well cared for and the canes kept thin in the rows, as if there is a good circulation of air there is less likely to be injury from this disease.

Orange Rust (*Gymnoconia interstitialis*, syns. *Puccinia pekiana* and *Cocoanina nitens*).—The Orange Rust affects both raspberries and blackberries, but particularly the latter. It has two forms which at one time were thought to be two distinct species. When the plant is affected the leaves become pale green or yellowish as soon as open in the spring, and in a short time the surface of the leaf becomes covered more or less with small, round patches indicating the orange colored spores which give the name Orange Rust to this disease. In addition to infecting the leaves, the spores after falling to the ground germinate and the mycelium enters the roots of the plants, re-infecting them. From the roots it spreads to the branches and produces summer and winter spores which are not so apparent as those produced in spring. As the mycelium continues to live in the plant without re-infection, it is very difficult to control this disease. All diseased plants should be dug out and burned. Spraying is not sufficiently effective.

Raspberry Cane Blight (*Coniothyrium* sp.).—This is a disease identified by the New York Experiment Station, which causes much injury to raspberries in that State, and doubtless is often mistaken for Anthracnose in Canada. This disease causes the leaves to wither on the canes to die, when the fruit is ripening. The cane blight disease attacks the canes some point and destroying the living tissue prevents the sap from flowing and the parts above the diseased part die. It attacks both the red and the black raspberry. Frequently only one branch of a cane is affected. The disease is made apparent by the discoloration of the wood, which may shoot on one side of the branch at first and finally encircle it. Diseased wood is lighter colored and smoky looking. The diseased patches may occur at several places along the cane with healthy parts between. Sometimes small pimplies are seen from which the spores ooze out. These pimplies are, however, just under the bark as a rule. By cutting into the cane the diseased wood will be found to be much discolored. The cane is also very brittle at the diseased parts. Fruiting canes may die in the spring or in the summer, but the disease is worse when the fruit is ripening. The spores are produced in summer and infection usually takes place at that time. Spraying has not been found successful in combating this disease, which must be treated as Anthracnose, only healthy plants being used in planting, and the diseased canes kept cut and burned.

Raspberry Yellows.—This is another disease which has been given especial attention at the New York Experiment Station. Raspberries attacked by this disease are stunted and the leaves have a yellowish and mottled appearance. The fruit does not all mature and that which does is dry and insipid. The young growth is not usually checked, but the leaves are sometimes affected. Spraying has had no effect on this disease. The Maribor raspberry appears to be more injured by Yellows than most other varieties.

Leaf Spot (*Septoria rubi*).—This disease sometimes affects the leaves of raspberries and blackberries. It appears in purplish spots on the leaves. These spots become eventually lighter colored at the centre, and small black pimplies are found there. These produce spores which are spread by wind and rain. This disease can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mix-

tured.

#### Insects Injurious to Raspberries and Blackberries

(By James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist.)

Blackberry Soft-Scalp (*Lecanium fitzchi*, *Sig.*)—At rare intervals whole plantations of blackberries are found to be suddenly covered with a dark, soft, felt-like scale. There may be so abundant as almost to cover the whole of the stems from top to bottom. The separate scales, when at their largest size, in June, are nearly hemispherical, somewhat smaller at the base where they are attached to the bark, and measure nearly 1/6 of an inch across. These insects, as a rule, occur in these vast numbers only in old plantations, where the bushes have been left undisturbed for several years.

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### RASPBERRY—BLACKBERRY

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Remedy.—This scale insect, like others of the same family, passes the winter in a partially grown condition on the stems of the blackberries. The bruising away of all unnecessary wood, and a thorough spraying with kerosene emulsion in spring before growth begins, will control this enemy in plantations which it is desired to preserve;

but where possible a new plantation

low the lower ring, or, what is safer, the cane may be cut off well below the injury, so that there is no danger of leaving the grubs which may have hatched before the injury is noticed.

Raspberry-Cane Maggot (*Phorbia rufivora*, *Cogn.*)—A similar injury to that of the Raspberry-Cane-borer is done by the Raspberry-cane Maggot, except that the female does not produce the two rings of punctures. The egg is laid by a small black fly, which resembles a house fly in shape, but is much smaller, in the axil of one of the upper leaves. The young maggot bores down the stem until full-grown and then creeps to a brown puparium inside the stem. The same remedy is applicable for both of these insects, but the Raspberry-cane Maggot burrows further down the stem before the indications of its presence are made apparent by the fading of the shoot.

Raspberry Flower-Beetle (*Byturus unicolor*, *Say*).—When raspberries are in bud or flower the flowers are opening, small silky pale-brown beetles about 1/6 of an inch long, may be found, sometimes in large numbers, eating into the flowers and doing much harm by destroying the essential organs. This little beetle, which belongs to the destructive Dermestidae, not only eats the flowers, but lays its eggs in them. The grubs are whitish and, although they do not cause very serious loss to the fruit, may be found beneath the pulp, either at the base or around the core.

Remedy.—In years when this beetle is abundant, it seems almost impossible to protect a crop of raspberries from their

eggs laid in July, and the young larvae eat their way into the soft shoot and burrow an irregular spiral channel around the cane, causing much injury and weakening its growth. They remain as larvae until the following summer. The Red-necked Agabus is a rather uncommon enemy of the raspberry in Canada, and, although it is more abundant on blackberries, it is not a regular enemy of the fruit grower, nor is it very injurious.

Remedy.—The only remedy for this insect is to cut out all galled canes early in spring and burn them. No stem bearing a gall ripens a good crop of berries; so they are far better removed, even if less wood is lost than is desired.

Raspberry Root-Borer (*Bembecia marginata*, *Har.*)—The roots and stems of raspberries and blackberries, particularly old plantations, are sometimes infested by a dirty-white caterpillar with a red head, nearly an inch long, with hairs yellow. With these are sometimes found some specimens which are entirely black. The injury is done early in the season, just as the raspberry leaf-buds are bursting, and occasionally every bud may be eaten from a plant or from a large patch in a plantation. These beetles are rather sluggish in habit, but fly readily from place to place. The larval state is passed in the ground, where the insect feeds on the roots of the strawberry and also probably on those of the raspberry.

Remedy.—The injury takes place during the month of May, when there is very little surface on the canes to hold a poisonous application. The only effective method of preventing injury by the beetles is to use a strong arsenical wash by which the leaf-buds may be completely covered. For this purpose Paris green, one ounce in ten gallons of water, to which lime was added in the proportion of two or three pounds to each ten gallons gave the best results. This insect, like the Rose Chafer, appears to be far less susceptible to strong poisons than most leaf-eating insects. Sometimes the beetles do not appear until the raspberries have made considerable growth, and in such cases may be destroyed by beating into nets or open boxes containing water and coal oil.

Snowy Tree-Cricket (*Ectacanthus niveus*, *Say*).—When raspberries are being pruned, all the stems bearing the long scar, sometimes three inches in length, which contains the eggs of the Snowy Tree-cricket, should be cut out. This insect seems to have great preference for certain plantations, and the injuries to the canes in such places are sometimes serious. The eggs are forced into the pith of the cane, thus weakening it and reducing the crop. The young tree-crickets hatch early in summer and feed all their lives upon plant lice and other small insects. The only injury, therefore, by these insects is from the abundance of the wounds made by the females when laying their eggs.

In addition to the above, there are certain other insects the attacks of which upon raspberries and blackberries are of less importance, but which of course may at any time assume more serious proportions. Among these are the caterpillars of various noctuid moths known as cutworms, which crawl up the stems at night and attack the foliage. Among these is the Black Army worm (*Noctua fennica*, *Tausch.*), and some caterpillars of similar habits. These may all be controlled when their depredations are recognized, by distributing poisoned bran mash beneath the bushes. Several kinds of gall-making insects do a certain amount of injury, and these must be reduced in numbers, when unduly abundant, by pruning out the galls, or by good methods of cultivation such as setting out new beds and not keeping any too long under the same crop. The larvae of several moths feed more or less on the foliage, such as the Raspberry Plume Moth (*Oxythrix tenuitincta*, *Pitch.*), the Oblique-banded Leafroller, etc. These may all be kept in check by spraying the bushes either with a decoction of hellebore, or a weak mixture of Paris green and water.

The Entomologist will at all times be pleased to help fruit growers with advice as to the identification of, or the best remedies to apply for, the attacks of any insects they may find injuring their crops. He will also be exceedingly grateful for information as to the appearance in large numbers of any fruit enemies, whether of well known insects or not. Specimens of all kinds, within the limits of the postal regulations, can be sent free by mail if addressed to The Entomologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

### HISTORICAL SKETCH

#### The Work of Dr. William Saunders

In this series of articles, 45 of the varieties of bush fruits described were originated by Dr. Wm. Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms. The following historical sketch of the origin of these fruits is published, in order that this good work may be better known and in order to bring together as much information as possible regarding these fruits. This is part of a paper prepared by Dr. Saunders and read before the Botanical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Toronto, Ont., August, 1897. The paper is published in full in the annual report of the Dominion Experimental Farms for 1897.

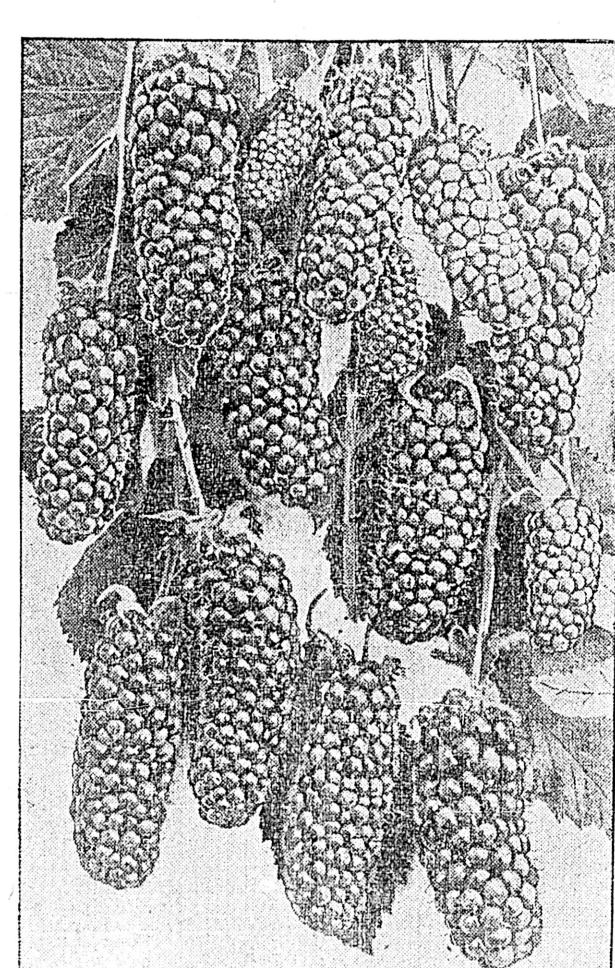
#### The Gooseberry and Currant

The first crosses attempted in 1868 were with the gooseberry. These were made with the object of improving the size and quality of what are known as the American gooseberries, by introducing strains of some of the best English sorts, and at the same time to obtain varieties free from the gooseberry mildew. *Sphaerotheca morsuvae*, which is not known to affect the black currant, attacks the hybrids freely, showing that the gooseberry characteristics which they possess are recognized also by this fungus.

Another group of experiments with shrubs in this genus has been the crossing of the cultivated black currant, *Ribes nigrum*, with the wild black currant of the western plains, *Ribes floridum*. From this cross a number of seedlings have been produced, partaking of both parents, some of which promise well for cultivation for their fruit. During the past season a number of additional crosses in this genus have been successfully made, from which some further results of interest are expected.

#### The Raspberry and Blackberry

The first crosses were made with raspberries in 1869, and the work has been continued at intervals up to the present time. In 1869 a red variety, known as the Philadelphia, a form of *Rubus strigosus*, which was very productive but lacking in flavor, was crossed with a high-flavored yellow sort known as Brinckle's Orange, but the progeny in this case was tender and unhealthy in character and none of them have survived. In 1870 a cultivated form of the black cap raspberry,



Mammoth Blackberries

should be set out in good rich well-tilled soil.

Collecting the beetles by hand is the best method. The larvae are found in the soil, and the adults are found

# THE SIMPLE LIFE



and milk of lime may be prepared and kept in separate covered barrels throughout the spraying season. The quantities of copper sulphate, lime and water contained in each should be carefully noted.

Test Bordeaux mixture, let a drop of ferrocyanine of potassium solution fall into the mixture when ready. If the mixture turns reddish brown, add more milk of lime until no change takes place.

#### Poisoned Bordeaux Mixture

To the 40 gallons of Bordeaux mixture prepared as above, add 4 ounces of Paris green.

#### Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate

Copper carbonate ..... 5 oz.  
Ammonia ..... 2 qt.  
Water (1 barrel) ..... 40 gal

Dissolve the copper carbonate in the ammonia. The ammonia and concentrated solution should be kept in glass or stone jars, tightly corked. It is ready for use as soon as diluted with the 40 gallons water. To be used when Bordeaux cannot be applied on account of staining the fruit.

#### Potassium Sulphide

Potassium sulphide ..... 1 oz.  
Hot water ..... 2 gal  
Dissolve the potassium sulphide in hot water.

## THE HOME GARDEN

#### Things Worth Knowing

The best time to plant tulips, hyacinths and daffodils for outdoor bloom is October 1st to 15th.

Rake the vegetable garden clean, burn diseased plants, and plow under all the manure you can get and let the ground lie rough all winter. That's the way to destroy insects wholesale, improve the moisture-holding capacity of your soil and put plant food into it.

A fortnight after the killing frosts, or as soon as tender bulbs are sufficiently ripened, dig cannas, dahlias, gladioli, tuberoses and caladiums. Dry them in the sun, shake off the dirt and store for the winter.

Cut off and burn all the old asparagus stalks.

Have you ever grown bulbs for Christmas presents? Why not get half a dozen hyacinth glasses now and astonish some poor old ladies who never saw a flower growing in pure water and never expected anything from you?

Tell all your benighted friends who live in flats and won't have house plants for fear of getting dirt on their carpets that they ought to grow bulbs in sand or sphagnum moss. Start now with Roman hyacinths and you can have them for Christmas.

You can have Chinese sacred lilies for Thanksgiving if you buy the bulbs by October 1st. Put them in shallow bowls of water with stones to keep the bulbs in place.

Every flat in every city ought to have these three kinds of flowers in bloom all November and December—Roman hyacinths, Paper White narcissus and Chinese sacred lily.

You can have a few flowers every day from Christmas to Easter if you have a little gumption and are willing to spend one dollar for bulbs. Don't you want to?

The rhododendron bed must be mulched. Give a 3 or 4-inch layer of leaves from a hardwood tree—maple for instance. Cut some evergreen boughs to protect the tops of the rhododendrons from the hot sun and harsh winds of winter. See that soil is damp. If the fall is dry water the beds thoroughly. Do not let the soil freeze in while dry.

Hydrogen gas for forcing for Easter flowers must be potted before heavy frosts come.

Brussels sprouts are improved by a touch of frost. They may be left out all winter and will keep in good condition if protected from snow.

#### Brightly Colored Woodbine

Among the best vines for planting about the suburban, or rural home, the common woodbine or Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) is a general favorite. It has no particular beauty in flower, but it is a rapid grower and has a very free habit and graceful appearance, either when covering the straight lines of building walls or rustic summer houses and on stone work. It will grow in any soil, but prefers a rich, moist loam. The one objection to the common Virginia creeper is its inability at all times to cling to its support, but that does not hold true of the variety Englemannii which occurs wild in the South and West.

The Englemannii creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, var. Englemannii) is distinguished from the type and also form all the other forms of the native woodbine because of its ability to adhere to any surface by means of tendrils which stick to whatever they come in contact with, and these are even developed freely on the older branches. Also the leaves of this climbing form are somewhat smaller than in the common woodbine and are produced in greater abundance. In the autumn they are particularly beautiful, turning to the most brilliant red or scarlet seen in any foliage. Many of the vines are ornamental also when in fruit, the berries being borne in conspicuous umbels, and are of bluish black color, but they rarely show any beauty till the gloriously colored autumn foliage has disappeared.

The plant is easily propagated from hardwood cuttings taken during winter, and placed in the cutting bed in the earliest days of spring. Cuttings taken in this way should be about four inches in length, cut to an eye at each end, and in one season they will make good-sized plants for setting out in permanent locations. Plants may also be rooted from layers in summer with the help of the stems with earth.

John Duncan.

It is poor business on the part of the buyer to purchase chickens that are not fatted, but sometimes he can get nothing else. However, the farmer who puts lean chickens on the market is without excuse, and if he finishes the season convinced that there is no money in the poultry business, he has only himself to blame. Let the experience of previous seasons be a lesson, and prepare to put this year's crop in the market in such condition that it will command the top figure.

A stock solution of copper sulphate

## THE POULTRYMAN

### Dressing and Storing

The following from H. W. Atwater, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is quoted, essentially, from the *Butcher's Advocate*:

Poultry of different kinds is prepared in different styles in different places, but however it is done the purchaser should insist upon cleanliness in killing, plucking, packing and displaying. Not only is any suggestion of dirt disagreeable in connection with our food, but dirt, especially about flesh foods, is an open door to decay and disease. In the United States, poultry is usually killed before it is sent to market, though in country districts and often in southern cities it is sold alive. This insures freshness, but it entails on the purchaser the bother of killing and plucking, which most persons gladly avoid.

It is well to fast the bird for twelve hours or more before killing, in order that its crop may be quite empty and other organs as free as possible from excrement. It is generally conceded that the best way to kill a bird is to sever the main artery in the roof of the mouth. When this is done, the bird quickly bleeds to death. It should be hung head down, to allow the blood to run out of the body. Immediately after the bird is dead, and before the animal heat has left the body, the feathers should be plucked out, parts being taken to remove all pin feathers and not to tear the skin. The feathers come out more easily if the carcass is put in boiling water for a few seconds; but this method, although very common, injures the wholesome look of the skin and, it is believed, makes the flesh decompose more quickly. Dry picking is preferable.

In his experiment in Ontario, Professor W. R. Graham says corn is not extensively used, although he believes it could be more largely used to advantage on account of its high fuel value, producing energy at low cost.

Professor Graham thinks ground oats a good feed and barley valuable, although both these grains have too much hull.

At the West Virginia station, Atwater and Waters have experimented with whole and ground feed, arriving at the conclusion that about one-third the total grain feed should be ground and fed moist. The egg-production was practically the same whether the mash was fed at morning or at night.

A formula given by Professor Graham, of Ontario, is as follows: In the early morning each fowl is given half a handful of grain thrown in deep litter, which must be scratched for.

At noon two handfuls of grain for each dozen hens are scattered as before and the mangel wurtzels, turnips, or sugar beets the hens will eat are fed, sometimes whole and sometimes pulped. Cabbage is sometimes given.

In the southern states and other warm regions chicken is often prepared for the table just after it is killed, a practice almost unknown in the north. In that case the bird is cooked before the animal heat has left the body, and the flavor of the meat differs somewhat from that of a bird which has been kept. If the bird is not to be cooked immediately after it is killed, it should be kept twelve hours or more before it is used. After the animal heat leaves the body a change known as "rigor mortis" sets in, which stiffens the flesh and tendons until they become quite hard. After some hours, however, this stiffness gradually passes off.

One of the much-debated questions among poultry dealers and consumers is whether or not birds keep better when marketed drawn (i. e., with the internal organs removed), or undrawn. Practice varies in different localities.

Opening the body and removing the viscera undoubtedly exposes the internal surface to the air, which always contains micro-organisms, and thus invites decomposition; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the viscera decompose more rapidly than other parts of the body, and if left in are likely to infect the rest of the bird. Of course, in removing them great care and cleanliness should be observed. Washing the inside of a badly drawn bird with salt and water is said to hinder infection. In experiments reported a few years ago properly drawn birds kept sweet two or three days longer than undrawn ones.

In the case of undrawn birds the digestive organs contain more or less moist, partly digested material. The liquids in such matter can pass through the walls of the intestines, etc., and it is thus possible that dissolved bodies of unpleasant flavor can find their way into the adjacent flesh and that the flavor of undrawn poultry which is kept for any considerable time may be injured.

Ordinarily poultry will remain sweet for a week or more in a temperature of 50 degrees F., but if it is to be kept longer it must be stored in a dry place at a temperature no higher than 31 degrees F. In such "cold storage" it will keep almost indefinitely. The ordinary cold-storage season for poultry lasts, roughly speaking, from October until May. Very young birds do not stand cold storage well, but others keep in excellent condition. Once taken from the storehouse, however, they decompose much more quickly than fresh birds, and in the off season buyers should be on their guard against birds which have been unpacked too long. Sometimes, especially in hot weather, birds are frozen before storing. If they are frozen before storing, for this they should be subjected for time to a temperature of from 5 to 10 degrees F., and then stored in a temperature of about 30 degrees F. Frozen meat of any kind decomposes very quickly when exposed to warmth, and many persons consider that freezing injures the flavor of poultry. For both these reasons ordinary cold storage is preferable to freezing.—Ohio Farmer.

#### Egg Production

Nine-tenths of those who keep poultry in this country are more interested in egg-production than any other phase of the business, because eggs are the principal thing in view.

A good farm may give very little weight to the production of poultry, aside from the revenue that is derived from eggs, although it is probable that the value of poultry sold in this country is fully half that of the eggs sold.

Anything that clears up the subject of egg-production is interesting. Very little has been done in this country in the way of carefully experimenting along the line of feeding for egg-production, although it is a subject which has been written about ever since the days when poultry-keeping began to attract any considerable degree of attention.

In the United States, corn is the favorite feed for laying hens, because it is neatest and most readily available.

In Canada less corn is used, while

England there is a decided prejudice against its use, oats and barley being preferred.

Professor Thompson, who has charge of the Australian laying competition, is a friend to corn and esteems it very highly, when used in a mixed ration.

Professor Wheeler, of the New York station is of the opinion that most of the grains are interchangeable as feed for laying hens and that many grain by-products are suitable for whole grain at considerable saving in the cost of feeding. He also highly recommends the meat meals, beef scraps, green cut bone and alfalfa meals steamed and made into a mash by mixing in corn meal and middlings.

The Massachusetts station compared corn and wheat with buckwheat, beef scraps or other animal feed as part of the rations. The results of a number of experiments were not consistent, showing that these grains have practically equal value when fed with meat feeds, as satisfactory results were obtained with either grain. When corn was compared with buckwheat, the results were decidedly in favor of the corn.

In a test at the Utah station, Professor Dryden found that better results were obtained from wheat than from corn, though results were fairly satisfactory with buckwheat. The use of sunflower seed did not materially affect the yield, while increasing the feed cost per dozen. This indicates that sunflower seeds are not a profit-able feed.

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# A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

## CURRENT TOPICS

We acknowledge with thanks the September number of *Cassell's Little Folks*. It is a very pretty copy of one of the most attractive children's magazines.

The difficulties between France and Morocco are not yet settled, but matters seem quieted there at present. Perhaps next week we will try and get a more precise account of what is going on in that part of the world.

China and Japan are looking upon one another with jealous eyes. Manchuria and Corea furnish plenty of ground for dispute and the wishes or the welfare of these countries does not count for much in the eyes of their would be owners.

The author of the *Jungle Book*, *Just So Stories*, *Puck of Pook's Hill*, *Stalkley & Co.* and other children's books is on his way through Canada and will in a few days be in Victoria. Most children will want to look at the man who has such an art of writing entertaining books in which you never suspect that a moral is somewhere hidden away.

During this week the C. P. R. Co. have obtained the property where the old Albion Iron Works buildings have stood for so many years as at present the E. & N. Railways has not room on its old premises for the increased business which the development of the mines and the larger cultivation of land on Vancouver Island has brought about. This is a sign of prosperity every one will welcome.

President Roosevelt, of the United States is making speeches to his countrymen. At Keokuk, in Iowa, the other day he talked to the people in a very sensible way telling them every man must have a master and if he does not master himself some one else will do so. Perhaps you will think that one does not need to be president of the Great Republic to find that out but for all that it is self-mastery that makes a man fit for high position.

There is still a great deal of talk concerning the number of Japanese that are arriving here. What concerns boys and girls in British Columbia most, is that they prepare themselves in the best way possible to do the work that is waiting for their brains and hands so that whatever the conditions may be which the future will bring, they will be fitted to fill their place in the world with credit to themselves and honor to their country.

In again addressing the readers of the Children's Page of the Colonist, the editor has to express regret that no children have during the past two weeks contributed to this department. A little bird whispered to us that it was customary for the editor to write some of the letters purporting to come from the children, but we do not believe in humbug and if there are none of the children who are clever enough or interested enough to answer the puzzles or send letters for their own page none will be published.

The managers of the banks throughout Canada are telling us that people have been too extravagant. They have spent money too freely and must for a while be more careful. It does not seem yet to be quite certain whether the harvest of the prairies is to bring as much money to the country as in other years but there is no doubt about the wealth of our land. There is scarcely anything that brings riches to a country that Canada does not possess but it will take time to do all the work required and a country no more than a man should spend money before it is earned or there is a good prospect of earning it in the near future.

A little white face looked up at him as he climbed back, and little Lips quivered pitifully.

"I'm so frightened, Bert. Shall we be drowned?"

It was like a dash of ice-cold water in his face, and brought him up sharply. After all, lad though he was, he had the grit of his race in him. The sight of another weaker than himself, whose only hope for courage lay in him, was enough to make him stronger again.

Of course he was afraid, horribly afraid; but not so much as to be afraid of his own shadow. The sinking at heart was gone as if by magic, and there was a new light in his eyes, which only a moment before had looked out in despair at their position.

"Not as I know it, sonny," he said bravely as he could, and patted the small boy on the back. "Don't be frightened. Please God, we'll win all right."

In spite of his brave words, Bert's lucky heart was gripped with a dread he could not keep from himself, though he hid it manfully so far as possible from his little friend. He sat in the silent sheets for a few minutes, and watched in dull horror the insidious sweep of the tide, as the boat's stern cut its current, and it rose with dead-sureness. At last he shook himself for a fresh effort.

"Keep you there are, Willy," he said. "I'm going to have another shot at that beastly old cable. I'll break it somehow."

He gripped his teeth savagely and went forward with caution. To venture into that dipping bow seemed to his mind a risky thing, but he must do it, if only for the sake of the little fellow he had brought with him. He grasped the cable again, though this time he dared not pull so hard, for he was afraid to agitate the vessel too much. There was no yield. A last frantic effort to loosen the nut which fixed the cable to the woodwork also proved abortive. No! He must find some other way out of the danger.

"Shout, sonny, for all you're worth," he urged, climbing dejectedly back to the stern; "perhaps some one'll hear us."

He took up the call himself, and, as before, the rocks and woods threw back the sound of their voices, but none other could they hear. The young lad began to cry.

"Stow that!" said Bert irritably. The tension of the situation was beginning to tell on him, and perhaps he

equivalent for it the money has been stolen. Now boys at school and perhaps the girls too—are preparing themselves to be the future voters and some of them will be members of parliament and premiers of the Dominion. They cannot all be clever but they can all be honest and upright in all their dealings and that is what Canada needs now more than anything else.

## A DEADLY ANCHORAGE

(Continued)

Casting a quick look behind, he could see that the stern, on the other hand, was rising. He put hands to the chain, and tugged. There was no "give" in the anchor, it was as if bedded in cement. Again he pulled, planting his feet firmly, and using all his strength. Still there was no sign of yielding.

A sudden fear gripped his heart. For a few seconds he stood to draw breath, and then made a third strenuous effort, following it up with a series of frantic jerks. As well might he have pulled an solid rock. The anchor had evidently dropped into a crevice in the stony bed of the river, and its "flukes" had jammed. The only effect of his frightened struggling was to agitate the boat itself. To see that swirling tide sweep round the chain and rise suddenly nearer to the edge of the little craft sent a cold shiver down the lad's spine, and gave him a sickening feeling at the pit of the stomach.

"What're you doing, Bert?" cried the small boy behind him. "Don't go and upset me. Bait the hooks, there's a good fellow, and I'll catch you some more."

Bert made no reply for a moment. He was examining the cable. It was firmly bolted into the woodwork of the boat, and no effort of his could loosen it.

"'Willy!'" he exclaimed suddenly, "get up into the stern, quick!"

And, himself setting the example, he climbed over the seats towards the back of the boat, helping the small boy as he went.

"What's up, Bert? Why, look how funny it is—the boat's slanting, as if it wanted to stand up?"

Bert made no answer, his mind was too intent upon the danger he foresaw. Unless they could get free in a very short time, the small vessel would assuredly dip her nose into the water. And then, what?

He caught his little companion rather roughly in his nervous excitement, and made him keep quiet, pushing him down on the seat near the tiller.

"I'm going to jump up and down a bit; you keep still," he said curtly. And then he stood up and dropped back heavily into his seat, repeating the process till he was tired. By this means he hoped to use the boat itself, with the sudden jerks, as a lever for forcing the anchor from its hold; for Bert was a boy who used the brains under those curly locks of his. But, unhappily, although once or twice he thought he felt some slight "give," the anchor still held in its bed.

Then, as a last, forlorn hope, he tried to reach it with an oar, and of course, found that, even had it been long enough, the strength required to force the oar under the water would have left none for grappling with the anchor. As a matter of fact, it was not sufficiently long; and, moreover, by his efforts he nearly lost his balance, letting the oar slip from his grasp in his confusion.

By this time the water was within an inch or two of the gunwale at the bow. As he saw this his heart misgave him, and he raised his voice in a cry for help. The woods threw back his calls in bitter mockery, but other answer there was none. At last, in despair, he stopped, and made his terrified way back to the stern, standing now ominously high.

A little white face looked up at him as he climbed back, and little Lips quivered pitifully.

"I'm so frightened, Bert. Shall we be drowned?"

It was like a dash of ice-cold water in his face, and brought him up sharply. After all, lad though he was, he had the grit of his race in him. The sight of another weaker than himself, whose only hope for courage lay in him, was enough to make him stronger again.

Of course he was afraid, horribly afraid; but not so much as to be afraid of his own shadow. The sinking at heart was gone as if by magic, and there was a new light in his eyes, which only a moment before had looked out in despair at their position.

"Not as I know it, sonny," he said bravely as he could, and patted the small boy on the back. "Don't be frightened. Please God, we'll win all right."

In spite of his brave words, Bert's lucky heart was gripped with a dread he could not keep from himself, though he hid it manfully so far as possible from his little friend. He sat in the silent sheets for a few minutes, and watched in dull horror the insidious sweep of the tide, as the boat's stern cut its current, and it rose with dead-sureness. At last he shook himself for a fresh effort.

"Keep you there are, Willy," he said. "I'm going to have another shot at that beastly old cable. I'll break it somehow."

He gripped his teeth savagely and went forward with caution. To venture into that dipping bow seemed to his mind a risky thing, but he must do it, if only for the sake of the little fellow he had brought with him. He grasped the cable again, though this time he dared not pull so hard, for he was afraid to agitate the vessel too much. There was no yield. A last frantic effort to loosen the nut which fixed the cable to the woodwork also proved abortive. No! He must find some other way out of the danger.

"Shout, sonny, for all you're worth," he urged, climbing dejectedly back to the stern; "perhaps some one'll hear us."

He took up the call himself, and, as before, the rocks and woods threw back the sound of their voices, but none other could they hear. The young lad began to cry.

"Stow that!" said Bert irritably. The tension of the situation was beginning to tell on him, and perhaps he

did not realize how sharply he had spoken.

"But I'm so frightened," sobbed the little chap. "Don't let me get drowned, Bert."

"I won't if I can help it, sonny," he said, trying hard not to show how scared he was himself. "Sit still, perhaps she'll rise yet, with the water pushing her up."

But for all his brave words, he was unable to sit still long himself. Looking over at that steady stream, swirling round the boat and lipping the gunwale at its bow, was too trying. He must do something, or he should scream, he felt.

"Look here," he said suddenly, "there's an oar left; you hold tight to it and get into the water. I'll give you a good hard shove; then, perhaps, you could paddle ashore."

"I daren't, Bert. Don't make me!" cried the child, clinging to him in his terror.

"Well, shall I try? And when I get there I'll run for help?"

But Willy cried so pitifully that he abandoned the idea, which would certainly have been a dangerous one to attempt, if not altogether unpracticable. Just then, at the far end of the creek, some distance away, he caught sight of a boat passing up the main stream. Instantly he was on his feet, waving his arms and shouting at the top of his voice, whilst the child crouched down, afraid of the sight of the cruel waters. Possibly the person in that other boat heard the shout, and saw Bert's figure wavering, but if he did he did not change his course. It is no new thing for boys to act as if they were possessed, and it was too far away to see that anything was amiss.

Bert watched the little craft out of sight and then looked down again; and what he saw turned his heart to lead. The silent tide was now flush with the edge of the stern, and the first thin layer of water was creeping over into their small ark. He felt it was only a question now of a few minutes. The boat would fill, and down they would go—down, down, down—into the glistening green tide; all the beautiful sunshine would be darkened, only the cold water would be round them, and they would die.

With a choking sob he knelt, and put his arms round his small companion, who was shutting his face in his hands.

The slant of the boat was getting more pronounced than ever.

"'Willy, boy,'" he whispered. "Somehow it seemed too solemn a time to talk in an ordinary tone of voice."

"Willy, boy, perhaps we'll be saved yet, but I don't know. I've tried all I could. But God's just as close here as anywhere else, and I'm going to speak to Him!"

And then, in shaky tones, though quite audible to the lad beside him, he whispered the prayer of our Father in Heaven. The little fellow was quiet for a moment, but when Bert had finished, he added in a trembling quaver, "and please, God, send the water back."

(Concluded next week.)

## THE TIRESOME TWINS

"The school is dismissed."

There was a general scurry and clashing of slates, as Miss Erroll's voice pronounced these welcome words, and the children commenced hurriedly piling up their books before stamping towards the door.

(Concluded next week.)

This is the last, forlorn hope, he tried to reach it with an oar, and of course, found that, even had it been long enough, the strength required to force the oar under the water would have left none for grappling with the anchor. As a matter of fact, it was not sufficiently long; and, moreover, by his efforts he nearly lost his balance, letting the oar slip from his grasp in his confusion.

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"I won't if I can help it, sonny," he said, trying hard not to show how scared he was himself. "Sit still, perhaps she'll rise yet, with the water pushing her up."

In a moment the twins were gazing eagerly out of the window, their eyes sparkling, their feet longing to give chase to a gorgeous "Painted-Lady" that floated gracefully past them outside.

Suddenly Derry turned to Pat.

"The window isn't locked. Shall we jump out?"

It would serve old Erroll right, and—and oh! should I love that "Painted Lady" for my collection?"

Pat's eyes began to sparkle excitedly.

"Oh, let's!" she cried enthusiastically, and in less time than it takes to tell the two naughty little figures were scudding silently across the lawn out of sight of the house. The "Painted Lady" had fluttered away, but still they were free, and tables were a thing of the past. They chased each other down the lane that led to their house and paused suddenly outside.

In the Whittier homestead hangs the picture of his schoolmaster, Joshua Coffin, the historian of Newburyport.

the hedge of the garden before entering the gate.

"What will mother say?" whispered Pat.

"And what will Miss Erroll say?" said Derry.

They eyed each other doubtfully.

"I don't care!" cried Pat recklessly. "We'll have a spree before dinner, anyhow, which is better than that horrid old schoolroom!"

At this moment mother's voice fell on their ears. She was walking on the other side of the hedge in conversation with someone whose voice the children recognized as Uncle Den's.

"Come on!" he said suddenly, "there's an oar left; you hold tight to it and get into the water. I'll give you a good hard shove; then, perhaps, you could paddle ashore."

"I daren't

# DESCRIBES A VISIT TO WIZARD EDISON

Great Inventor Tells About the Chief Problems He Will Attempt to Solve

I was being conveyed to the home of Thomas A. Edison and as we approached Llewellyn park I commanded the driver to stop, that I might alight. I had a vague notion that the milk wagon was not the most dignified conveyance in the world in which to approach the greatest of inventors in search of the ever-elusive interview. The milk wagon was not a matter of choice; it was a necessity; there was no other vehicle at the little station at West Orange; the day was not, the roads dusty, the writer round of girth—so there you are.

A broad driveway led up a slight knoll to a large, compact, modern country residence, half brick and half frame. Its gable roofs cut the sky, line pleasantly and Virginia crevices masked the sharp corners of the building. There were windows everywhere, looking in every direction, as if the architect was uncertain as to the directions in which the sun would rise and set. Just to throw in a few more windows, there is a conservatory at the left wing. The sun has a hard time getting away from the Edison home.

At the push of a button a smiling maid servant ushered me into the library to amuse myself as best I could. A book on physiognomy held a prominent place on a table. It was well thumbed, evidently Mr. Edison goes by first impressions.

My thoughts, if I had any, were interrupted by a loud noise like that of stampeding horses, and the next moment the exceedingly active figure of Theodore Edison, age eight, dashed wildly past the library door into the dining room, demanding to know, in a voice of unmistakable authority, if lunch was ready. Then all was silence, Theodore, no doubt, had been assured it was.

I was reading up in physiognomy now and trying to recall my impressions of the milkman, when the faint chug-chug of an auto sounded. I braced up, I could see it was the great inventor. The hall door dashed open, he stamped noisily and slammed his hat down on a stand, at the same time emitting a loud "Who-o-o-e!" I jumped a foot and began to wipe beads of cold perspiration from my high brow.

To my further amazement, from all parts of the house, like an echo in some great cavern, came answering "Who-o-o-e!" in different keys. I began to have the impression that I had entered the wrong place. I was afraid to move, so sat there awaiting further developments, with an eye on the open window.

A voice from somewhere above, safe and sane in its tone, announced that a visitor was awaiting the head of the family in the library.

There was a firm tread in my direction, the door banged open, and Thomas A. Edison was greeting the visitor in a handshake that would do credit to a presidential candidate. He was sizing me up, and I remembered the book on physiognomy.

"How-do-do," said the wizard, with a smile winning in its broadness. The voice was pleasant and deep, and listening to it, I had time to take in the man.

With a face like some ancient Greek god, white of hair, steady of eye, firm of mouth, stalwart of frame and standing almost six feet, he looked many years younger than the sixty he claims. There was a boyish light in his grey eyes and he seemed bubbling over with boyish good-nature.

"Do you ever play games?" I queried, expecting one of his youthful spirits to talk earnestly of baseball and other sports.

"No; only in my laboratory," he replied, with a chuckle, as he moved toward the door in answer to a call.

"Yes, he does," whispered Theodore, confidentially, who came to take his father's place. "He plays 'Parcheesi'."

"Anything else?" I asked in the same confidential whisper.

"Now," said Theodore; "I have a tennis net, if father ever played." Then he added in a disgusted tone, "But he can't run. The only time I ever saw him run was after a train. Oh my! dad was funny. He looked like this."

Whereupon Theodore gave a perfect imitation of a lame crane; tripped over a step and bumped his head.

I asked him if his father did that. He regarded me with a haughty look, but the spell passed and he took me as a friend again.

"But dad caught the train," he added.

This was hardly news, as Mr. Edison generally catches anything he starts out for.

Theodore now informed me how well he could run an automobile. He preferred gasoline to electric, he said—which shows that the younger son does not permit his father's opinions to influence his own.

"We have eight machines," he said, "I like to use a different one every day."

Then he left me on the run and in several minutes he was back, running an electric runabout at break-neck pace in my direction. Having shown me his skill to his own intense satisfaction, the boy chauffeur of Llewellyn park whizzed it back. Now he pointed out to me two miniature canons he had placed on each side of the main door to guard the entrance. A careful father had withdrawn the charges for his own safety, and Theodore had been shamefully deceived in the belief that they were still intact.

Now I was introduced to Charles, a reticent youth of 19 and Madeline, who has reached the delicatesse age of sixteen, and bears a striking resemblance to her gracious mother. One could see at a glance that Mrs. Edison was the playmate and confidante of her children, and that the hand with which she governed them was a gentle hand that made ruling easy.

Mr. Edison was in his study, working even during his lunch time. For forty-five years he has worked unceasingly, every day, and a large part of every night, but his force of brain and sinew has been expended with no unnecessary waste of tissue, and, standing on the threshold of old age, his vitality is a thing to cause wonder in younger men. His working hours closely approach eighteen per day, year in and year out; he takes very little exercise and he contends that five hours of sleep is enough for any man.

At 5.30 in the morning he is up and doing, and at 8 o'clock he is in his laboratory, where he remains until 7 in the evening, having taken but a few minutes for a simple lunch. After

dinner he retires to the library, where he works until midnight. Edison's greatest pleasure is keeping busy, and he certainly enjoys himself, if we are to judge by the number of his working hours. And this is the man who began his career as a train newsboy, and has written his life and achievements in the history of the century.

He has announced his retirement from active commercial inventing, and is going to devote the remainder of his life to the solution of such problems as he has had in mind for years. "On my sixtieth birthday," he said, "I made up my mind that I had had enough of business, and that I would give up trying to make money, and devote myself entirely to doing what I have always wanted to do, but never before have had time to take up. It is all science, pure science, no commercialism with me henceforth, and I am working harder than ever in this new chosen field.

"As an inventor I was always engaged in the application of science to industry. Every investigation and experiment had a commercial end in view. It did not deal primarily with fundamental scientific laws, but with concrete things that had a definite commercial value in the market today. Now I am in an entirely different line of endeavor and I care little whether it brings money or not, so long as it adds to the sum total of human knowledge and furnishes some benefit to mankind."

Perhaps the chief of the problems which Mr. Edison will attempt to solve is the depletion of the coal territory. He regards this as one of the most serious conditions which we will have to face in the future. As shown by official statistics, we use five hundred million tons of coal annually; at this rate, and increasing in the same proportion as it has during the greater part of a century, our coal supply will be exhausted within one hundred years, and unless science finds a substitute for coal our descendants will be in a sorry plight for heat and light.

While I had been talking to the great inventor, Theodore had disappeared, and now dashed up in a runabout. "Come on in—the running's fine," he called as he slowed up.

A ride of a half mile brought us to the great factories stretching out over acres of grounds, all full of the din and whirr of activity. Then we entered the huge, sombre laboratory. I walked along vast gloomy corridors and up flight after flight of stairs, catching glimpses as I passed of rooms filled with every conceivable scientific apparatus and thronging with men engaged at their many tasks.

The rounds had been made, now, and as I stood in the plain workshop of Mr. Edison, Theodore, who had been watching the clock, spoke up.

"Let's get to the station now," he said. "Your train is due."

And of course I said "Yes, let's."

## The British Prime Minister

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has had to maintain the material compactness of his large party, and to keep its moral enthusiasm alive at a period when it was most likely to decline. He has had to maintain his personal ascendancy, which he has done by his even strides of miles, loaded with high intellectual quality, and wielding his adroit and unsparing tongue. In all these things he has succeeded. He governs the House with unquestioned authority, leaning upon Mr. Asquith, who, following his leader, identifies himself with the dominant left wing. His personal influence is unrivaled, and is greater because of its touch of intimacy, of understanding the "mass mind" of Parliament, than that of Gladstone or Disraeli, both men whose ascendancy had a touch of haughtiness in it, a suggestion of the intellectual grand seigneur. This ascendancy is moral more than intellectual. The majority is convinced of the Prime Minister's sincerity, of his stoutness of heart, and of his belief that large changes in the structure of British life will do no harm and much good to the country.

Beyond everything, the Prime Minister is trusted because his followers are not led by the fears and emotions of "classes"; because it is believed that, while he has a good head, his heart beats more or less in tune with the common people."

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# THE BUILDING UP OF SOUND BODY

Routine at Famous Sanitarium As Explained By Elbert Hubbard

Toronto Mail and Empire: Mr. Elbert Hubbard, the American "secretary of State" is recuperating at "Billy" Muldoon's farm, in the neighborhood of White Plains, New York. Overwork and fatigue had brought the statesman to the verge of breakdown, and he is seeking to recover his lost vigor on the extensive and somewhat remote farm of the champion wrestler. In those same fields many a pugilist has prepared himself for the event which was to make or mar his fortunes in the ring. Before Muldoon was known as the greatest wrestler in America he was more or less famous as the trainer and second of John L. Sullivan, and when that bruiser was matched against Kilrain, he is now the director of a sanitarium in which some of the most distinguished men in the United States have renewed their health. Some time ago Mr. Joseph H. Choate was one of Mr. Muldoon's guests, and like every other tired-out brain worker who resorted to the retired athlete's farm, he derived great benefit from the visit.

At the White Plains Farm the patients do not exactly get the rest cure. From all accounts it would appear that the robust manager requires them to lead rather a strenuous life. Every body must rise at daybreak, and be quite busy until bedtime. Whether or not Mr. Muldoon insists on all his visitors helping to milk the cows, as is alleged in some statements of his rules, we do not know, but evidently he keeps his household on foot or on horseback, and in the open air, as long as is good for them. In the current number of the *Philistine* the routine at this sanitarium is given by Elbert Hubbard. First of all the applicant is examined to ascertain if he has enough vitality to build upon. When admitted he is told that he can have no visitors, books, medicine, or stimulants. He puts on a heavy woolen sweater, gymnasium trousers and felt slippers. His bedroom is nearly as plain as a prison cell. In the gymnasium everybody has to go through the same exercises, the class never exceeding 24. All are assembled under the shower bath when the half-hour of exercise is over. Each man rubs himself dry with a rough towel.

At 6 o'clock in the morning everybody must rise. They are put through light calisthenics, taken on a walk of half a mile and return, and subjected to a shower bath. Then they are to dress in their ordinary clothes and go to breakfast. The breakfast is a simple meal of fruit, toast, poached eggs and one cup of coffee. After breakfast there is one hour of rest, after which all must present themselves in riding clothes at the barn a quarter of a mile away. The party take a slow ride of two hours and a half, occasionally dismounting at the hills. At the end of the ride the horses are left in the woods to get a drink at a famous medicinal spring. When they return to the summit of the hill they sometimes find their horses missing, and they have to travel back the whole distance on foot. When they get home again all strip and stand under the shower bath, after which they get into their ordinary clothes and go to dinner. An hour of ease follows that meal, and then begins the "stroll," a long, slow walk over the meadow, through the woods, across the creek. Everybody is hungry and tired when supper is ready, but nobody is exhausted.

Mr. Muldoon's theory Mr. Hubbard has this to say: "When a youth began to train as a wrestler; he evolved an idea, and this idea is that the mind of a man should rule his body, that the body should obey the mind. And after nearly fifty years of work in physical training, there is only one word which for him looms large, and that is the word 'obey.' Muldoon made his body obey, and he became perfectly ambidextrous."

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Mr. Muldoon simply carries his men over the hill to a point where they are so tired they can rest and absorb. He knows perfectly well what he is doing—he nearly kills them, but, strangely enough, none of them die on the premises. Those only die who lack the will to allow him to use his will to amend theirs, and these, of course, are the deserters."

"I think," said Prof. Muldoon to me, "I think my success—such as it is—is a trainer has hinged on the fact that I have never worked for balance, or what you call mastery or control. Few men possess their bodies, rather the body bullies the mind all day long."

Mr. Muldoon seems to be working along lines much the same as those laid down in an article for the *Journal of the American Medical Association* by Dr. Thomas H. Moher, superintendent of the Brockville Asylum. Dr. Moher dwells on the value of occupation as a cure for mental ailments. In many cases these ailments are effects of exactly the same causes as those to which merely physical breakdown is attributable, and the same treatment is needed for restoration. Dr. Moher would give the patient some work, but none requiring mental exertion. He adduces remarkable instances in which business and professional men whose minds had broken down under the strain of work were brought back to mental health by giving them simple occupation, of a kind different from that they usually followed. Like Mr. Muldoon, he believes in obedience. The work should be done automatically at first, no explanations being given. Agricultural labor, spade work, gardening and like occupations he found particularly suitable.

"The sole employment of cripples has been rendered possible for the cooperation of the Ragged School union and Shadbury society, which are bearing the expense of a matron to mother the girls for the first few months of their industrial experience. The factory will start with the employment of thirty girls, who during the first month or two of tuition will receive from 3s to 6s a week and a week's meals allowance.

"It is estimated that their wages will, in time, rise to 15s a week, and meals allowance, depending on skill under a bonus system."

An Irishman who wasn't much of a hunter went out to hunt one day, and the first thing he saw to shoot at was a bluejay sitting saucily on the top of a fence. He blazed away at the bird and then walked over to pick it up. What he happened to find there was a dead frog, which he raised carefully at arm's length, looking at it with a puzzled air. Finally he remarked: "Well, beggars, but ye was a devil of a foole-looking bairn befor' Ol' bawn them off o' yersel'!"—Judge's Library.

VICES, which not infrequently extinguish the worker's energy in ruinous inaction. The talent for industry pervades all classes. The life of the farmer is one of hard work. In the southern part of the empire, farm work literally never ends. In the north the farmer often takes advantage of the enforced leisure season to go off to great distances, perhaps pushing a heavy wheelbarrow many scores, or even hundreds, of miles, loaded with some local product, as cotton, or oil; returning with a different load just in time to begin again the heavy farm work. The variation of the fraction of a cent in the price of grain will suffice to set long lines of barrows and whole fleets of junks in motion.

Because of the indefatigable labor bestowed upon it, Chinese farming rather resembles gardening upon a large scale. The contrast between the unkept and neglected cotton patches in India, and the weedless fields of the Chinese, is an index to quite different interpretations of man's relation to nature.

For intellectual toil the Chinese have a phenomenal talent. They are willing to submit to years of memory drudgery for the mere chance of entering an examination, where it is certain that not more than two—or even one—in a hundred can pass; and which, when they have passed, this process (according to the old regime), has to be indefinitely repeated. Perhaps in the entire history of the world no such misapplication of mental labor is to be found as in China; yet of this the Chinese themselves have always remained happily unconscious.

If the Chinese scholar is obliged to undergo fatiguing intellectual effort (under which he often breaks down in health), the life of an official holding an important post is that of a galley-slave chained to his oar. In the Chinese system a single appointment frequently combines a variety of incongruous functions. The same man may hold several different posts, many of the duties of which we must indeed commit to subordinates, but for all of which he is responsible. In general, no Chinese can hold even a sinecure office without much hard work, in the direction at least of contriving how not to lose it.

## VIEWS ON ANGLO-GERMAN RELATION

M. Etienne, Ex-Minister of War, contributes important Article to Paris Paper

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of August 28th says:

M. Etienne, ex-minister of war, who, it will be remembered, recently met the German Emperor at Klei, contributes to today's *Depeche Coloniale* an important article on Anglo-German relations a propos of the meeting between King Edward and William II. The whole argument of the two-and-a-half columns of this article, in which M. Etienne reviews the relations between England and Germany during the last decade, is stated in the following passage:

"If there is any one thesis that has been widely held in France it is that German policy and English policy in the present and future state of European affairs are in irreconcilable opposition, and that the two powers are absolutely destined to come to blows. Each person, according to his tendencies or inspirations, used this hypothesis of the inevitable rivalry between British and German Imperialism for his own purposes. Some looked upon it as the propitious circumstance, the determining cause of the entente cordiale between France and England. Others, if not the most numerous at least the most ardent and persevering in their convictions, reported that France, as England's friend, was condemned to play the role of hostage when the Anglo-German war occurred. I did not await the events now taking place to deny the rigour of the diplomatic syllogism based on the idea

# BRITAIN A FILM OF OIL TO INDIA

Dr. W. H. Fitchett Has a Striking Series of Articles in London Tribune

than have towards the Bengali the temper of wolves towards sheep. If the British left India, once more through the Himalayan passes would come Tartar and Afghan, the ruthless tribes of the Steppes, the fierce clans of the hills. And without waiting for these to appear on the scene all the hardy and martial races of the north—Sikh and Gurkha, and Pathan—would swoop down on the fat and defenceless south. No combination of the discordant human elements which make up India is possible against the British. The brown men hate each other, more bitterly than they hate the white men."

## THEIR LOVE FOR NATURE.

Enjoyment of Nature Due to Long Training and Education.

Dr. W. H. Fitchett, the brilliant author of "Flights for the Flag," "Deeds That Won the Empire," has a striking series of articles in the Tribune on "England and India." On September 3rd his article stated the "case for the British" in these picturesque terms:

"A mutiny is, for military reasons, hopeless. But the arguments which go to show no mutiny is likely to be attempted are overwhelming. There is no visible alternative to the Englishman as the ruler of India, or at least none that can be for a moment contemplated. Let it be remembered that there never was, and is not still to-day, any India, in the sense of a nation. These 300,000,000 men, so diverse in color and creed and speech, never were unit till the British flag flew above them; and their unity would vanish with the disappearance of that flag. If the Englishman disappeared mere chaos would come again. It is not merely that each Indian in turn is a 'foreigner' to nearly nine-tenths of all other Indians, so that, say, a Brahmin from Bengal is more remote from a Sikh from Lahore, or a Gurkha from the Neapalese Hills, than a Neapolitan is from a Scotsman, or a Maltese from a Pole. But these human types are parted from each other by repulsions deeper and more intense than any which separate men of one European nation from another. To suppose the Bengali ruling the Pathans and the Gurkhas is very much like imagining a committee of fat and well-wooled sheep ruling a pack of jungle wolves. For the cold-blooded Englishman it is difficult to realize with what fierce scorn the Mohammedan looks down on the idolatrous and cow-worshipping Hindu, or with what subtle and enduring hatred the Hindu regards the cow-eating Mohammedan.

## If British Left India

"One of the leaders of Mohammedan India, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, recently delivered a speech to great gathering of his fellow-religionists, which is quoted by Sir John Strachey in his 'India.' This distinguished Mohammedan is discussing what would happen if the British left India. 'Would Mohammedans and Hindus,' he asks, 'sit on the same throne and remain equal in power?' And he answers his own question with a fierce negative. 'They would fly at each other's throats. Our Mussulman brothers and Pathans would come out as a swarm of locusts from their mountain passes. Like a swarm of locusts would they come, and make rivers of blood to flow from the frontier in the north to the rivers of Bengal. What would happen with the departure of the British would rest on the will of God; but until one nation conquered another peace could not dwell in the land.'

"With Mohammedan and Hindu flying at each other's throats on the plains, and new hordes of invaders swarming in through the two great gateways on either flank of the Himalayas—six such invasions, let it be remembered, are to be counted in one century before the English came—what would be the fate of India? England is the great peacemaker of the land. If the Englishman left, the other nations of the world, of course, would not see a prize so rich left derelict. Frenchman and German might contend for it on the sea board, but it is certain that the Russian would appear in the Afghan passes. And would the Russian be welcomed as an alternative of the Englishman? The very conception is absurd. Think of India being Russified, as Finland was. The Indians themselves know this, and the coming of the Russian.

"At a recent native congress in Madras the president made a remarkable speech. If Russia and Great Britain had to fight for dominion in India, he told his hearers, 'we, the educated natives, can judge the ultimate merits of the two empires; we, who know, and are best able to appreciate the blessing of the right of public meeting, the liberty of action, of speech, of education, which we enjoy under Great Britain; whereas under Russia we should have nothing but a despotic government, whose chief glory, would consist in vast military organizations, aggressions upon our neighbors, and great military exploits.'

## Sir James Stephens' View

"Sir James Stephens puts the conflict of ideals betwixt the possible competitors for India very cleverly. The Mohammedan would tyrannize over Hindus in particular, and in general propose to everyone the alternative betwixt the Koran and the sword. The Hindu would condemn to social infamy every one who, being born a Hindu, did not observe their rites. He would re-establish Satee, forbid the re-marriage of widows, and prohibit a low-caste man from testifying against a Brahmin. 'Mohammedan, Hindu, and Sikh would all alike proceed to settle their own accounts and see who is master.' 'The English in India,' says Sir James Stephens, 'are the representatives of peace compelled by force. No country in the world is more orderly, quieter, more peaceful than British India under the British flag. If it disappeared, chaos would come again like a flood.'

"The guarantee—nay, the justification of British rule in India is thus to be found in the deep, ineffaceable discords which rend its millions asunder. In a famous speech Lord Randolph Churchill once described British rule in India as a sheet of oil spread over the surface of a vast human ocean, and keeping it in a sort of artificial calm. Beneath that film of oil, he declared, 'he hid all the memories of fallen dynasties, all the pride of insulted creeds.' But beneath the 'film of oil' sleep fiercer and more enduring discords than even these; enmities that have their roots in history and in ancient habit, and that are kept vital by the energy of quarrelling creeds and by enduring incongruities of character.

A Gulf Between Mohammedan and Brahmin

"What a gulf separates the Mohammedan and the Brahmin! Who can measure the scorn of the fierce tribes of the hills, to whom fighting is a joy, for the swarming and helpless men of the plain, to whom cowards are almost a virtue? Gurkha and Pa-

# ENGLISH ARABS ON SOIL OF CANADA

An Experiment in Sociology  
That Is At Present Attracting Much Attention

An experiment in sociology that has attracted more attention in England, where it was derived, than in Canada, where it is being carried out, is Mrs. Close's scheme for state children, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. Generally outlined, the scheme consists in transporting little groups of English children, who would otherwise be a burden on the state, to a Canadian farm, where they are prepared to become useful Canadian citizens. So far but one of these colonists has been established; but the experiment is progressing so favorably that others will follow as soon as funds for the work are available.

## A Down East Farm.

The farm, known as the Ellinor Home farm, is located a few miles from St. John, New Brunswick, and it was selected by Mrs. Close after a consideration of distinctive claims that might have been put forward for other provinces, had there been any competition among them for the colony. Mrs. Close believes that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, being the nearest to England in distance and also in climate, are especially suited for her plans. As one of her friends explains, "They (the provinces) are long settled and are more old fashioned in the sense of retaining the old solid virtues and wholesomeness of the simple life than the bustling central and western provinces." The eastern provinces are thus considered a grand nursery for children, and when one reflects upon the number of prominent Canadians that have been bred there, he will not be disposed to quarrel with Mrs. Close's choice.

## On the Land.

The Ellinor Home farm consists of 180 acres of mixed land, and has the usual farm buildings in conditions as nearly "model" as possible. It is stocked with the usual run of domestic animals, and the usual crops are cultivated. All the farm work is done under the supervision of a practical Canadian farmer, by the dozen children who comprise the little colony. Ten boys and two girls, ranging in age from six to fifteen, make up the home. Some of them have been there ever since the experiment was begun, a year or so ago, and others for a shorter time. That they have already learned something useful about Canadian farm life was proved when the farmer became ill for a couple of weeks last winter, and the whole responsibility of running the farm was placed on the children, who emerged from the ordeal with flying colors.

## A Real Home.

The home is in charge of two English ladies, one of whom is a trained nurse. The children attend the public school in the district, and take part in the normal life of the community like other children. This is one of the features of the farm, which is entitled to be called a "home" in the best sense of the word. After school they do the usual chores, and then study under the supervision of the ladies in charge. The life they lead is as much as possible like that of the average boy or girl on a Canadian farm, and is perhaps distinguished chiefly for a refined atmosphere created by the ladies who are mothering the youngsters.

## A Great Advantage.

One of the advantages of the colony plan is that it is free from the drudgery to which the children might fall victims had they been farmed out individually. Companionship and emulation take the rough edge of the coarse kinds of toll; and a gentleman who writes about the home to the London Times bears witness to the zest with which the children go about their work. The physical change in the embryo farmers since their arrival has been remarkable. There is not one of them who is not in robust health. The old pinched look of the half-starved city Arab has disappeared, and eyes that wept all for liberty is one inch, and in weight nine pounds.

## A Proved Success

It is plain that the experiment is succeeding with the children. Another point that has been settled is that the farmers of the community are not opposed to the little colony, but on the contrary, are glad to help it prosper. Furthermore, Mrs. Close's scheme has been approved by the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. Earl Grey visited the farm not long ago, and spoke with the utmost cordiality of what he saw there. The capital expenditure of the Ellinor Home Farm is about \$355 a head, and the cost of maintenance slightly more than \$100 a head. These figures are the maximum, and would probably be reduced in later colonies.

## FROM SOCIETY TO PRISON

Was Prosperous Broker But Was Jailed on Suspicion

As strange a story as ever was told to the New York police was related by Charles E. McLean, an Englishman, who once was a wealthy broker, and the associate of the English nobility. He left London a little more than a week ago, his first-class passage being paid for by his beautiful wife, who agreed to send him a little more money, provided he would never bother her again. Now he asks the New York police to send him back to London under the Alien Criminals Act.

McLean who gives his address as No. 1814 Great Castle street, was arrested early yesterday on Broadway on a charge of vagrancy. When arraigned in Jefferson Market Court he said he had arrived last Saturday on the Arable.

Then he began his remarkable story of social life in England's highest set and what he called his unwarranted incarceration in English jails. McLean indicated that much of his trouble had grown out of the introduction of his young wife to the nobility.

He declared he had been arrested in the Metropole hotel, London, in 1887, charged with stealing a portfolio from a man's pocket. The proof, he declared, consisted only in that the man had missed the portfolio and had accused him. He was acquitted.

In 1896, while at the Forsythe hotel,

Aberdeen, Scotland, he declared he was followed by Scotland Yard men when he went to get a drink. They arrested him and he served three months in jail.

He declares that not until he was freed did he learn that the King and Queen had been expected in Aberdeen and that at practically the same time the Lord Chief Justice of England had been robbed there. He insists the arrest was a case of mistaken identity.

By this time his troubles with his wife had become serious and he asked her for \$500. Dr. Wood, of Margaret street, London, one of the English court physicians, was a friend of his wife, advising her legally. The result was that he got \$235 and his passage home.

Dr. Wood is declared to have caused Home Secretary Gladstone to sign a writ of expulsion from England. Nevertheless, he says he wants to go home.

Commissioner Waterson said that if McLean can prove that he is a British subject, and has been a criminal, he will be deported. The commissioner said there was no record of his case at Elliss Island.

## THE TORN TROUSERS GRAFT

An Easy Plan to Collect Old Clothes Tries in an Uptown Street

Here is the story of a graft so simple and effective that some enterprising stranger to work should put it. It was practised by a New York genius and had its tryout on the respectable upper West side of this city.

The originator set out dressed as a workman, his clothes rusty but neatly patched. Arriving in the neighborhood he had selected to work, he stepped into an araway and, hauling out a knife, slit the right leg of his trousers from hip to knee.

Next he produced a newspaper, spread it out and held it over the slit in his trousers. Leaving the araway, he hurried along the sidewalk, making apparently great effort to hold the newspaper in place.

The wind was blowing and whoever cared to look noticed the man's predicament. At the steps of a big house in Seventy-second street he stopped and pretended to tie the paper about his leg. By a perhaps not very strange chance, since the hour was 5.15 p. m., the owner of the house appeared. The grafter greeted the man briefly, lifted the newspaper, and remarked:

"I just had an accident over on Columbia avenue. Truck shoved me against a stake and tore me pants awful. Wonder if you could lend me some safety pins?"

It was successful. From that house the man carried away not only a readily salable pair of trousers, but a hat and coat as well. A quick trip to a corner saloon to deposit his bundle and the tale of the torn trouser leg was carried to another house in the block.

An observer with more sheer curiosity than police instinct watched the collection of six bundles from six houses in Seventy-second street before he reluctantly left the window and went in to dinner.

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# NOTHING LIKE THIS IN HISTORY

King Edward Upsets Flimsy Criticisms of Constitutional Monarchy

"It was the sincere belief of a certain school of political theorists not long ago that the monarchs in England were 'nothing but' the 'fountain of honour,' declared the Daily Telegraph. 'The king can do no wrong,' said those rather shallow thinkers, 'but he can do no right; for in the English Constitution he can do nothing at all.' Majesty in the United Kingdom, they opined, represented the pomp and circumstance of royalty, but not the power and prestige of royalty.

It was a very superficial and childish view of the actual state of affairs. It would be very easy to reply to these theorists, that the Sovereign is not the monarch like ours possesses as much power as any potentate ought to possess who cannot be called to account for its exercise; and it would be no less easy to show in the long reign of Queen Victoria the Sovereign had again and again exerted a restraining or inspiring influence in national and international affairs, that made for progress and for righteousness. How completely has King Edward upset all these flimsy criticisms of the Constitutional Monarchy!

## The King's Visiting List

"His Majesty returns to England after a few weeks stay on the Continent, during which time he has talked with the Kaiser at Wilhelmshaven and with the ruler of Austria at Vienna (sic). Prince Bismarck, of course, has had an audience of His Majesty at Marienburg, and he has received M. Lvovskiy, the Russian Foreign Minister; and all Stephenson—uncovered not more than 30 feet away a nugget 373 ounces in weight. The fame of the Poseidon immediately became great. From all parts of Australia men—old and young, well-to-do and penniless—hurried to the place, hoping that Dame Fortune would smile upon their enterprise. And toward many the field has

been turned into a gulf of salt water.

It was lying within a few inches of the surface, consisted almost entirely of pure gold, and scaled 360 ounces.

Strange to say, fifteen minutes afterward two miners—Williamson and Stephenson—uncovered not more than 30 feet away a nugget 373 ounces in weight. The fame of the Poseidon immediately became great. From all parts of Australia men—old and young, well-to-do and penniless—hurried to the place, hoping that Dame Fortune would smile upon their enterprise. And toward many the field has

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# Are Amendments Needed in Banking System?

Robert Pringle, M. P. for Stormont, and Robert Bickerdike, M. P. for St. Lawrence division, Montreal, have engaged in a very interesting controversy concerning certain phases of the banking situation. Mr. Pringle speaks from the public's standpoint. Mr. Bickerdike, who is a man well-known in financial circles in Montreal, is vice-president of La Banque d'Hochelaga, and his utterances more or less reflect the banker's point of view. The following is taken from a letter addressed by Mr. Pringle to the Montreal Star in which he deals with some of Mr. Bickerdike's leading arguments:

#### Urged Amendments.

Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M. P., in an interview which appeared in a Montreal paper some days ago, criticized certain statements of mine which appeared in the Star on August 15, and Mr. Bickerdike made the statement that he could not agree with the remarks made by me, and further stated that the published interview, as given by me, was an unfair criticism and an attack on the Canadian banks and the Canadian Banking act.

I take issue with Mr. Bickerdike. I certainly did not intend to be unfair to the Canadian banks, nor do I consider that I was unfair to them. But I did desire to point out, in a humble way, that the Canadian Banking act is by no means perfect. If Mr. Bickerdike will take the trouble to again read the interview which appeared in the Star of August 15, he will see that I was urging the necessity of there being such an amendment to the Banking act as would limit the banks in regard to the amount of interest that they could contract for, and I pointed out that at one time in Canada, there was a usury clause in our act which prevented the banks from charging excessive rates of interest; that that clause at the request of the bankers had been eliminated, and that at the present time, the only clause referring to the amount of interest to be charged is section ninety-one of the act respecting banks and banking, being chapter twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, of 1906, which reads as follows:

"That the bank may stipulate for, take, reserve, or exact any rate of interest or discount not exceeding 7 per cent per annum, and may receive and take in advance any such rate but no higher rate of interest shall be recoverable by the bank."

#### Can't Charge any Rate.

However, as I pointed out, the bankers have, owing to the usury clause having been eliminated from the Banking act, the right to contract for any rate of interest they see fit, provided the borrower agrees to pay it, and they are now in a position to create a stringency in the money market. They may thus obtain by contracts, rates of interest running as high as 24 per cent. My contention is that our banks having upwards of eighty millions of dollars loaned outside of Canada (largely in the United States of America), have created a stringency that enables them to contract for higher rates.

Mr. Bickerdike in his interview also states as follows:

#### No Penalty Enforced

"It is quite true that there is no clause in the banking act now rendering the bank liable to a penalty for usury, but I have no doubt that the fathers and framers of the act as well as the legislators of that date who knew well that the men who had the management of the Canadian banks

had the one aspiration in view, and that was the development of their banks and of the Dominion of Canada in general, and no one understood better than the bankers that no commercial enterprise could succeed if it had to pay such rates of interest as are said to have been charged."

Now, Mr. Editor, in answer to this statement, I may say that I can come to no other conclusion from a study of the banking act than that it was not framed by the legislators of the day:

It was, on the contrary, framed by the bankers. And I am confirmed in this opinion by reading the work of John D. Falconbridge, M.A., LL.B., wherein he states, in referring to the banking act of 1880 (page 13), as follows:

"In the bill which he introduced the minister gave effect to the representations of the bankers on all points."

#### Call In Outside Capital.

In answer also to that part of Mr. Bickerdike's statement that the men who have the management of the Canadian Banks have the one aspiration in view, and that is the development of their banks and of the Dominion of Canada in general, I say that if this be the case, why not call in ten or twenty millions of dollars of money now in foreign countries, and assist those who are legitimately entitled to assistance and who are endeavoring to develop our country. Again, in regard to Mr. Bickerdike's statement that no commercial enterprise could succeed if it had to pay such rates of interest as are stated to have been charged I quite agree with him, and consequently I think the act should be amended so that the banks shall not be permitted even to contract for an excessive rate of interest.

#### Canadian System Praised.

Mr. Bickerdike further says: "It is a well known fact that both American and European financiers, who have made a study of our system praise it highly, and claim that it is well constituted for Canada especially. It has a sound circulation of bank notes, and the branch system is commended, by which the banks here receive large deposits from wealthy localities in the east, and can, by these means, largely provide funds for the requirements and the development of our great northwest, etc."

I have no doubt that bankers praise the system highly. Why shouldn't they? It is their system; it is their legislation; it was framed in their interests, and it is the best for the bankers.

In regard to another of Mr. Bickerdike's statements as to the sound circulation, I claim that this is a very debatable point, and one upon which there is a great difference of opinion. He knows that according to our system, bank notes are not secured by a pledge or special deposit with the government of bonds or other securities; they are simply credit instruments, based upon the general assets of the bank issuing them. It is true that they are made a first charge on the assets, and each bank is obliged to keep in the hands of the government, and the development of our great northwest, etc."

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# HAS MAN PASSED HIS ZENITH?

Dr. A. R. Wallace and Sir William Ramsay Advance Interesting Theory

Dr. A. R. Wallace, the distinguished scientist, writes to the editor of *Public Opinion* respecting Sir W. M. Ramsay's article, summarized in this paper last week.

Sir W. M. Ramsay contended that "degeneration was the outstanding fact in religious history, and that the modern theory often takes the last product of degeneracy, as the facts of primitive religion. Having attained this view I recognize that it was the basis of the Pauline philosophy." It is of this theory that Dr. Wallace writes thus:

"I have been much interested in the account you have given of Sir William Ramsay's article in the *Contemporary Review* on the Philosophy of Religion, and so far as your extracts and remarks go I am largely in sympathy with it. So far back as 1876 I expressed very similar views as to the early civilization and intellectual development of mankind as Sir W. Ramsay holds in regard to his religious development. I was led to give attention to this subject by reading an address to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, in 1873, by a very acute and philosophical thinker, Mr. Albert Mott, in which he maintained that 'our most distant glimpses of the past are still of a world peopled, as now, with men both civilized and savage'; and, further, 'that we have often entirely misread the past by supposing that the outward signs of civilization must always be the same, and must be such as are found among our selves.'

## Man at His Highest.

"It was in my address to the Biological section of the British association at Glasgow that I somewhat developed these ideas, passing in review the sculptures of Easter Island, the North American earth mounds, and the great pyramid, as well as 'the elevation, at once intellectual and moral, displayed in the writings of Confucius, Zoroaster and the Vedas,' and reaching the conclusion that 'man's intellectual and moral development reached almost its highest level in a very remote past.' My final conclusion was thus expressed: 'If the views now advanced are correct, many, perhaps most, of our existing savages are the descendants of higher races; and their arts, often showing a wonderful similarity in distant continents, may have been derived from a common source among more civilized peoples.'

"These views I still hold, and they enabled me, in 1892, when studying the Australian type, for the purpose of a new edition of 'Stanford's Compendium of Geography,' to reach the conclusion that the Australian aborigines are really a degraded outlier of the great Caucasian type of man—that they are closely allied to ourselves, and are known to all who have sympathetically studied them to have good qualities both material and intellectual. This view of their affinities is now generally accepted by anthropologists, and is adopted by Prof. J. W. Gregory in the last edition of the same work just published, and the result of a personal study of the natives in the interior of the country. This conclusion is especially interesting as at once raising what had previously been almost always classed among the very lowest of human races to a place in close affinity with the very highest.

## Decadence of the Aborigines.

"My British association address is republished in my 'Natural Selection and Tropical Nature,' while an extended chapter on the 'Affinities and Origin of the Australian and Polynesian Races' is contained in the first volume of my 'Studies Scientific and Social.' In this chapter I have stated somewhat fully the reasons for my conclusion, illustrated by photographs, both of Australians and of the various other low types of unmistakably Caucasian origin. Some of these photographs will, I think, surprise those who have been accustomed to look upon the aborigines of Australia as very little higher than the anthropoid apes."

## A JEHAD

Conditions in Morocco threaten the most terrible possibilities, and much lies at the door of those responsible for them. We have such a fixed belief in the law of progress that it is hard to conceive of countries becoming more and more barbarous instead of becoming more civilized. Yet, under the be-numbing influence of Moslem fatalism and fanaticism, Morocco, from which in Christendom's dark days, Spain and, through her, Europe, received culture and learning, seems to have been continuously deteriorating. It has become a noisome eddy in the swirl of modern progress, growing more and more ignorant and fanatical the more overwhelmingly the current of civilization sweeps past. The interest taken by the young Sultan in the things of civilization, used against him every savagery instilled, and bereft a ruler who was accounted almost divine of all loyal support and of all power; and now precludes against everything non-Moslem has broken out in a wild passion which degrades the destruction of every infidel in the land. This state of things is not altogether without a reason. The Moors have seen their neighbors in the other Barbary states reduced to submission by the French. The result has certainly been most benign both in Algiers and Tunis. But neither were the processes by which it was accomplished such as to make the invading power respected and feared, nor is the constant encroachment in those lands of European life and ways a thing to make Islam long for a similar subjugation of the last remaining independent state—indeed, because it is a sea of mountains.

## The Evolution of Life

"We may regard the study of artificial cells, particularly those in protoplasm, as leading us onward by the same principles as those which led to the Origin of Species, onward towards the origin of cellular protoplasm, and likewise of cellular life.

"In this respect, the title which I have ventured to give my book, 'The Origin of Life,' considering the line of argument I have ventured to pursue, to the doctrine therein put forward, is perhaps the most appropriate to its subject. For it is, as I maintain, the doctrine of evolution applied also to the evolution of life. And the problem of life thus becomes resolved into a problem of physics, wherein the individual atoms themselves by natural selection in forming suitable aggregates play their part in the struggle for existence by the survival of such of them as may be best fitted to live."

killing every infidel in the country. Today no foreigner's life is worth anything who is not protected by the terror of European guns. Fortunately the actual Jehad has broken out not in some inaccessible valley in the interior, but in a seaport where it is under the guns of the powers so far as mutual jealousy allows those powers to act. Europe lays on Germany the whole blame of the present terrible state of affairs. France, which had a mandate from Great Britain and other powers to keep Morocco straight, could, no doubt have done so if allowed to. But wherever France sends a ship, Germany must send another to patrol her. It remains, however, that the Algeciras conference did lay upon France, with Spain, the policing of that country. The present conditions are such as to call for vigorous action on the part of those powers. There is, however, little to be gained from such joint action. The one hope for Morocco is the domination of a single European power. Oudja was seized as a hostage for the fulfilment of governmental duties by the Sultan, which duties he promised to fulfil, but which everybody knew he could not.

The Seljuk was really an annexation. Were there only one power in the question the same process would now have been repeated in short order at Casablanca, and France would have had a stronghold that would have commanded Fez, the capital. Germany's policy has been to block this wholesome process of delivering the land which was looked upon by the Greeks as paradise, from the hand of barbarism.—Montreal Witness.

## FATE OF QUAY'S TOOLS

Quay died in 1904, a member of the United States senate from Pennsylvania, cynical, defiant of his critics, contemptuous of the men who had tried to convict him as a criminal. Since his death the roll of tragedies traceable to his regime has increased to nine. The last man to commit suicide, just the other day, as the result of such a connection, was George W. Delamater, of Pittsburgh. Wealthy, a bank president at Meadville, a state senator, and ambitious politically, Delamater was given the Republican nomination for governor by Quay in 1890. Quay forced his name on the convention, then took no further interest in the campaign. Delamater wrecked his bank trying to buy victory. Criminal proceedings were brought against him; then Quay abandoned him, and for years he led a hand-to-mouth existence in an alien community. Four Pennsylvania state treasurers have died in disgrace, an auditor-general died of worry, a cashier in the treasury committed suicide, the cashier of the Enterprise National Bank of Allegheny sought in a self-made grave refuge from shame. All of these men were, in some way, Quay's tools.—Collier's Weekly.

"These views I still hold, and they enabled me, in 1892, when studying the Australian type, for the purpose of a new edition of 'Stanford's Compendium of Geography,' to reach the conclusion that the Australian aborigines are really a degraded outlier of the great Caucasian type of man—that they are closely allied to ourselves, and are known to all who have sympathetically studied them to have good qualities both material and intellectual. This view of their affinities is now generally accepted by anthropologists, and is adopted by Prof. J. W. Gregory in the last edition of the same work just published, and the result of a personal study of the natives in the interior of the country. This conclusion is especially interesting as at once raising what had previously been almost always classed among the very lowest of human races to a place in close affinity with the very highest.

"The work in which I have been engaged has led some people to suppose that the problem of life's origin has been solved," he writes. "I need hardly say that no greater misapprehension could possibly have been countenanced. A theory has no doubt been put forward which may, as I venture to think, give a clue in some manner to the solution of that problem. But this is a quite different thing from maintaining that the problem has been solved. Or that it is likely that it will be solved for many days to come, if it ever will be.

## Study in Artificial Cells

"In the study of artificial forms of life my endeavor has been rather, if I may put it so, 'to hold, as it were the mirror up to nature.' Many attempts have been made before now to solve this great enigma of life's origin. But they have one and all been futile, as indeed all attempts in the future are also likely to be, as most that we can hope to do is to obtain a clue as to how life may have arisen. We may, by experimental analogies, arrive at results which run parallel to the actual processes which once played their part in the remote prodigious vista of the past. And we may be led to postulate the conditions and the modes of operation which must necessarily have existed. Such a step may be useful and may mark much progress in the right direction.

"But even if it should give a clue, and a satisfactory clue perhaps, to the solution of the problem, it must not on that account be supposed that the problem itself has been solved, still less so that life has been produced by artificial means around us. For the first conditions are just those which we find so difficult, if not impossible to divine. We should dismiss from our minds the illusion that we may find the final solution of this enigma in the laboratory, in bottles, or in test-tubes. On the other hand, we should not abandon in despair the hope, to which some of us may fondly cling, of yet being able to read some day for ourselves the still unwritten chapter in the history of our planet when life first made its appearance as an ancestor to develop, in countless aeons, into itself.

## The Evolution of Life

"We may regard the study of artificial cells, particularly those in protoplasm, as leading us onward by the same principles as those which led to the Origin of Species, onward towards the origin of cellular protoplasm, and likewise of cellular life.

"In this respect, the title which I have ventured to give my book, 'The Origin of Life,' considering the line of argument I have ventured to pursue, to the doctrine therein put forward, is perhaps the most appropriate to its subject. For it is, as I maintain, the doctrine of evolution applied also to the evolution of life. And the problem of life thus becomes resolved into a problem of physics, wherein the individual atoms themselves by natural selection in forming suitable aggregates play their part in the struggle for existence by the survival of such of them as may be best fitted to live."

## THEATRE DRESS CENSOR

Position is Important—Must See That Costumes Please Public Taste

Though the theatrical dress censor is virtually unknown outside his immediate sphere of action, he fulfills an important and responsible post, though in many respects by no means an enviable one. He is to be found at all the big music halls and theatres, and his work is at once varied and arduous. On no account must he allow an actor or actress to appear before the footlights in a costume that would in any way offend public taste. What with pleasing the management and the public and putting things right with the Bohemian spirits he has to do with the censor's life is not all honey.

Indeed, before how well known comedians, whose dress he has declared unsuitable, have threatened to cancel their contracts after telling the censor in very definite language what they think of him; while the leading lady will throw back her head into the air and absolutely refuse to appear in such a silly dress.

This censor over the dress of those who appear nightly at the music halls and places of entertainment has done much to tone down the absurdities in costume that characterized the comedian's dress, say, a decade ago. Take the coster costume. The coster comedian of today emulates the better type of coster in his Sunday best, and does not exaggerate the 'pearls' or buttons.

At the same time if we critically examine the dress of the comedians of today, we discover inaccuracies—that is to say, so far as the particular period of style they imitate is concerned.

This is caused, not by ignorance, but by the difficulty of securing a correct costume, which at the same time is original and effective.

In the case of a single spectacle the dresses alone often represent an outlay of £15,000.

Naturally every care is taken of these costumes, and they are stocked in special wardrobes of immense size. Indeed the theatrical dress censor at some of the big halls could lay his hands immediately upon 4,000 or 5,000 dresses.

## CIGARS CHEAP IN INDIA

Cigars are cheap in India. United States Consul Michael of Calcutta says: "A firm in Madras advertises three of its best cigars at 1 1/2, 1 1/3, and 2 1/2 cents each, respectively. I suppose these cigars would sell in the United States at 10 to 15 cents each, or two for a quarter. The men who grow the tobacco—that is the laborers in the field—get 10 to 12 cents a day and the men who make the cigars get from 12 to 20 cents a day—both classes boarding and lodging themselves. Nice looking stogies are manufactured in Madras and sold at wholesale for 5 cents a thousand."

## AN APPRECIATION OF MR. ROOSEVELT

### A Very Interesting Article in September Issue of The World's Work

### His Recent Speech at Provincetown Termned a History-Making Utterance

Mr. F. Butler Burke has a very interesting article, entitled "Artificial Cells and Artificial Life," in the September issue of the *World's Work*.

"The work in which I have been engaged has led some people to suppose that the problem of life's origin has been solved," he writes. "I need hardly say that no greater misapprehension could possibly have been countenanced. A theory has no doubt been put forward which may, as I venture to think, give a clue in some manner to the solution of that problem.

"Aristotle, in 'The Politics,' tells us that States normally go round and round the cycle of changes, from monarchy to aristocracy to democracy, from aristocracy to oligarchy, from oligarchy to plutocracy, from plutocracy to tyranny or imperialism. There is a vast amount of history that conforms to this Aristotelian formula and some that does not. There have been occasions when the one-man power to which a people turn for help and guidance in the struggle of dependence, oligarchies, plutocracies and other likes, has been great and just and patriotic enough to serve the people instead of tricking them. It is certain that the American people as a whole believe that President Roosevelt is this nobler kind of one-man power. Their coincidence in him is almost unbounded.

"In the study of artificial forms of life my endeavor has been rather, if I may put it so, 'to hold, as it were the mirror up to nature.' Many attempts have been made before now to solve this great enigma of life's origin. But they have one and all been futile, as indeed all attempts in the future are also likely to be, as most that we can hope to do is to obtain a clue as to how life may have arisen. We may, by experimental analogies, arrive at results which run parallel to the actual processes which once played their part in the remote prodigious vista of the past. And we may be led to postulate the conditions and the modes of operation which must necessarily have existed. Such a step may be useful and may mark much progress in the right direction.

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## At Provincetown All of the

elements of Mr. Roosevelt's complex and dynamic human nature were splendidly revealed. He was enjoying the show too much to feel any fear. He was prepared to talk about the importance of carrying the Roosevelt ideals of duty into our present-day public life and private conduct.

And in the very middle of it all, he had to break loose to speak a piece about the navy! At the banquet where he was expected to speak a second time, he learned that the fishermen of Provincetown could be found in large numbers in a nearby hall. Without a word, he seized a napkin and fork, excitedly pieled out three or four of the best pieces of cold meat in sight, and bolting them in superb defiance of Horace Fletcher, he hurried over to the fishermen!

"Such is the man, Theodore Roosevelt; courageous, spontaneous, elemental, unconventional, and, therefore, as men go in this imperfect world, sincere."

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## GERMANS RUN FRENCH CLOSE

### In Race for Supremacy in Aerial Navigation—Secret Trials at Great Expense

Berlin, Oct. 1.—When the wonderful performances of the French military balloon Patrie became known in Germany there was much consternation in official circles. "We are five years behind France in airship construction," was the cry, and vivid word pictures were drawn of the damage that might be caused by a fleet of French aeroplanes.

But Germany really has not been idle in these matters, for Count Zeppelin has been making costly experiments at their expense for more than two years, while an endeavor has also been made to buy a balloon similar to the Patrie from the makers of that airship, Messrs. Lebendy.

This offer, says the "Petit Parisien," was made in September last on behalf of what purported to be a private company, but the Lebendys refused to entertain it, though £50,000 was offered four times the cost of the Patrie.

Falling in this, the Germans redoubled their endeavors, and the result is an airship whose trial trips began on Monday. This is said to combine the best features of the Patrie and Zeppelin inventions, and has been secretly constructed by the ballooning corps at its headquarters at Tegel near Berlin. The German war office caused its construction to be carried out with profound secrecy, the trial trips being conducted as far as possible at such times and places as would render them invisible to the public eye.

The first trial lasted four hours, and proved entirely satisfactory, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The airship maneuvered easily at a height of 5,000 ft., and sailed over thirty miles an hour against the wind. Subsequent trips gave equally satisfactory results.

The airship consists of a cigar-shaped balloon bearing an aluminium hull, upon which the motors and steering gear are mounted. She carries automatic searchlight, and the crew consists of six men.

According to M. Julliot, who designed the Patrie, the secrets of that vessel do not lie in her component parts, but in the exactitude with which they have been put together.

M. Julliot proposed a cigar-shaped balloon to be inflated with hydrogen, almost 200 feet long, with a diameter of 34 feet at its fullest point, and having a volume of 111,250 cubic feet. It is built of silk and indiarubber. To suspend the motor and balloon car several thin steel hoops are placed round the balloon, and the mechanical parts are suspended from these by means of steel tubes.

Inside the main balloon, near the middle, is a smaller balloon, having a volume of about 21,000 cubic feet, filled with air, and connected with a ventilating apparatus near the machine, by means of which it is used as a compensator, thus saving the use of a large quantity of ballast.

At the rear of the balloon are placed large horizontal and vertical planes of canvas, stretched over steel tubes. These are intended to maintain its stability, and answer much the same purpose one may say, as the tail feathers of a bird. The rudders, another set of planes, two fore and two aft, are fixed on a level with the platform. The motor, a four cylinder 60-h.p. petrol-driven machine, is placed near the middle of this platform, and drives two screws, one on each side.

The motor burns about five and a half gallons an hour, and carries in its reservoir sufficient fuel to manoeuvre under full pressure for ten hours.

The supply of fuel is, as a matter of fact, the only limit put to the length of time the ascent lasts.

With regard to the use to which the balloon will be put it was never proposed to employ it for

# British Columbian Mining—Rossland District

The traveling correspondent of the *Financial Times*, of London, Eng., writes the following about well known mines in this province:

An analysis of the 1906 production of Canadian metalliferous mines and deposits, excluding the Yukon, shows that British Columbia and Ontario were responsible, as hitherto, for almost the entire yield. Both provinces recorded a substantial advance beyond the outputs for the preceding year, owing principally to the new smelters from the east. In the case of the east division, whilst the British Columbia increase reflected the greater productiveness of the Boundary copper district, associated with the exceptional prices ruling for its metals.

Owing to the lack of uniformity (particularly deplorable in these days of standardisation) in the statistical methods of the Geological Survey and Ontario Bureau of Mines, it is impossible to give fair comparisons between the two provinces, or to show the relation of their joint yield to the production of the Dominion. Taking the official figures of the provinces and the Dominion for 1906, metalliferous yields:

(Excluding Yukon)	1905	1906
British Columbia	\$16,149,464	\$19,579,875
Ontario	10,201,010	13,173,162
	<b>\$26,350,474</b>	<b>\$32,759,037</b>

Canada ..... \$28,823,630 \$37,830,000

These figures only provide a fair basis for comparison of year with year, net divisional division. The different systems of computation, also, in metal alone, a discrepancy of about \$5,600,000 in the valuation of the two departments. The Dominion bases its estimate on the value of the nickel as refined metal, although final metallurgical operations may be performed in U. S. A. or Wales; the Ontario Bureau more conservatively takes credit for the selling price of the products in the province.

Upon examining the British Columbian aggregate of \$19,579,875 for last year (half the Dominion total), we find that about 70 per cent of the yield is attributable to the operations of six companies, namely: Le Roi (Rossland), Le Roi No. 2, (Rossland), Consolidated Mining and Smelting company of Canada (Rossland, Boundary, and Moyie), Granby Consolidated (Boundary), British Columbia Copper Company (Boundary). With the position and prospects of these premier concerns, upon whose future achievements the extent of British Columbia mining expansion materially de-

pends, the following reports will almost exclusively deal. In other districts the most significant development today appears upon the coast, where the Britannia Copper Syndicate, a subsidiary of New York, is quietly preparing to deal with some 500 tons of day's output from its new large grade copper deposit situated 3,000 feet above Howe sound, north of Vancouver. A recent geological survey confirms previous statements as to the vast bulk of the mineralized zone. The writer was permitted to visit the property and found the management completing the radical reconstruction of the works, which had largely erected a concentration plant. Owing to past metallurgical blunders little has been said of current progress. When the mine is regularly shipping to the smelting works at Crofton, Vancouver Island, (also controlled by the Howe Sound Company), and mechanical difficulties have been overcome, the miners will be in a position to make a market for the improbable mine.

During the present stage of transition, which reflects no particular glory upon their undertakings, they appear to consider discreet reticence to be the wisest policy. Suffice it to note from the technical standpoint, that the new equipment is designed upon the lines as far as possible to reduce the cost of production.

Smelting costs have been greatly reduced, with the obvious result that the unpayable ore of former years can be profitably exploited today.

The circumstances will only be fully appreciated when work can be steadily undertaken. Returns for the past five years have been:

	Tons Shipped	Value Per Ton
1902	329,589	\$4,271,554
1903	312,558	4,255,558
1904	312,691	4,769,566
1905	330,618	3,672,828
1906	277,360	3,229,369

These figures probably—too safe to be of much significance. The Le Roi superintendent in the last statement, spoke of having "doubled" the reserve, whilst the Le Roi could only express the hope that features of greater regularity might soon make an estimate possible.

This uniform cautiousness, reflecting the unscrupulousness of mineral conditions and the creditable desire of those in control to avoid misrepresentation to any degree is unquestionably a discreet policy. But it is not one calculated to satisfy that embodiment of troublesome curiosities which the shareholders—whom have necessarily regard to a fully-dedicated gold field, like Rossland, to form some idea of the prospective value of his holdings and of the extent to which his risks are reduced by proved resources. The irregularities of ore deposition and method of exploitation (twines are rarely carried between the mine and the market) are almost impossible, however, to adequately predict.

Bodies will widen or pinch out between two levels and frequently it is hard to define any commercial wall. Good bodies of ore may be hidden behind an apparently clear wall, and in addition a multitude of dykes and faults add to the element of hazard. It is only rarely ahead of stopes workings, although deep level exploration has lately been checked for various reasons. The greatest depths attained in shaft or winze and the levels from which most ore is being taken are:

	Tons (approximate)
Le Roi	55,000
Centre Star and War Eagle	95,000
Le Roi No. 2	23,000

Other substantial contributors, though comparatively unimportant, have been the Jumbo, Iron Mask, Rossland-Kootenay, Rossland Great Western, White Bear and Spitzee.

The combination of favorable factors

in the field, the history of the industrial

three million dollars in dividends out of a yield of \$3 millions, would hold with in bounds any save the most optimistic spirit. It must be recognized, however, that the situation is sounder than it has appeared for many years. Labor troubles at the Crow's Nest Colliery, and mining difficulties in the provinces are dependent for the means of shipment to the smelters and of keeping the furnaces in blast have been settled for at least two years. There is an occasional shortage of miners at the camp itself, but, generally speaking the position is satisfactory. The financial disturbance affecting the treatment of the Le Roi product, in the mines deep level developments have on the whole been good, whilst the amalgamation of the Centre Star, War Eagle, and Iron Mask has been followed by a scheme of underground combination and surface re-erection (mines) of the consolidated Mining and Smelting Company did little damage to a few round tonnage of ore.

The famous Le Roi is now regaining a state of normal equilibrium after the disturbing influences of the 1905 directorial rupture, which was indicated by a division of the company's ore between two smelters until April 1, 1906, and the spring of this year. The new works, receiving the full output, will now be able to bring their costs to the economic minimum. The outstanding feature of the mine's development of late has been the opening up of the Black Bear claim beyond the Le Roi dyke. Although the explorations there are erratic, Mr. Larson was only referred to with hopefulness in the annual report of the last financial year in the section now responsible for over half of the company's yield. The shovels have been proved on four levels. Work in the mine's bottom levels and in the shafts has been temporarily checked by the need of certain retinements in the shaft. A winze has been carried out to 1,750 ft., and the main shaft to 1,670 ft. When possible sinking will be continued and connection made between winze and shaft at the 1,650 ft. level. The most productive level today is the 1,650 ft. level, the 1,670 ft. level having revealed values as high as those above, it is the more desirable that work be actively resumed in the sections with all speed. By reason of the erratic distribution of values, 1,350 ft. showings cannot be taken as a reliable guide to changing conditions. The War Eagle is the only mine in the district, however, to have been sunk to a depth of 1,600 ft. The mine has been developed to the 1,600 ft. level, the 1,620 ft. level has opened up a valuable new stretch of territory; yet the appearance of the lode is such as to make its future possibilities a matter of great doubt. Even to the Rossland miner, the body seems erratic.

In spite of the frequency of the disturbing influences, the annual yields of Rossland during the past eight years, have fluctuated within no wider limits, than \$3,200,000 and \$4,650,000, whilst the 1906 declaration was practically the same as that of the year of the great

mining depression. The repeated falsity of former estimates, imagined or otherwise, of the financial disturbance affecting the treatment of the Le Roi product, in the mines deep level developments have on the whole been good, whilst the amalgamation of the Centre Star, War Eagle, and Iron Mask has been followed by a scheme of underground combination and surface re-erection (mines) of the consolidated Mining and Smelting Company did little damage to a few round tonnage of ore.

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markable if unassociated with any considerable extent on the dip.

It is to be hoped that the exploration of the long streak proved in the 500 ft. level may result in the exposure of a deposit of such persistence as to give the company the installation of a more efficient plant, and the introduction of systems for the more economical handling of ore and supplies, even though it may not be possible for this comparatively high grade proposition to emulate its neighbors in the matter of big tonnages. London shareholders perhaps will be surprised to learn that Rossland ventures are in mind, doubtless prefer to let good alone, rather than risk big capital expenditure benefits. Rossland has been living too long in the future already. The time will come, however, when a more vigorous policy of deeper level development will have to be pursued.

#### General Aspect

The yields of the chief Rossland mines last year, greatly curtailed owing to various interruptions, were as follows:—

Tons

Le Roi . . . . . 126,336

Centre Star . . . . . 11,000

Le Roi 2 (shipped) . . . . . 21,000

Le Roi 2 (mined) . . . . . 10,500

Total . . . . . 272,396

Very shortly these three mines should again be producing at the rate of at least 350,000 tons per annum, but it is impossible to predict a speedy return to the level of productivity attained on the field of 1903, when 377,134 tons were shipped for a return of \$4,631,236. Properties outside the Red Mountain trio are unlikely to materially affect the position of the mines in the future. The White Bear is regularly shipping in connection with a steady development policy and the Giant California is again being taken in hand by a powerful controller. Probably the Jumbo will also be added to the list of neighboring contributors. In the past it has not been worked with a farsighted policy. There is good money behind the mine, and not improbably good ore in it.

In conclusion, it may be said that the prospects of Rossland are satisfactory today for the reason that it now appears capable of rapid growth, under the right management, without check from further disturbances and trouble, not because of exceptional developments, but because its vital requirements—a spell of industrial quietude—may now be satisfied.

#### Josie Mine

The conservative and cautiously administered Le Roi No. 2 has been making steady progress on normal uneven levels. The mine, carrying 1,000 tons per day, has resulted in the exposure of a narrow run of ore, not only promising to be more persistent than any hitherto known in the property, but even exceptional for the field. As explained at the last annual meeting, this gratifying development, though limited, will be extended for a distance of 1,500 ft., of which about 900 ft. carries ore. The downward persistence of this long vein is still a problematical matter. Sinking on it has not been adequately performed. On the 700 and 800 ft. levels the search for the dip extension continues with the expectation of finding ore which has been discovered which may or may not be the representatives of the occurrence above. Driving will tell. At present the manager, Mr. Couldry, will not commit himself to an opinion as to the indication of permanence. Certainly such a length of ore, narrow though it is, would be re-

advent to become favorite summer resort for the people of the growing western cities.

"Atkameg, the most southerly, nearest to the Saskatchewan, is a very beautiful sheet of quite colorless, pell-mell water about eight miles by eight, its expanse unbroken by island and attaining in its central parts depths of upwards of a hundred and fifty feet. It is apparently fed, principally, by seepage through the gravels and by springs, following the bedding planes of the limestones, from the Saskatchewan watershed, as no brook, worthy of the name, flows into it, though the overflowing stream is of good size even at lowest water.

"Cormorant lake, into which the last named flows by a short stream with a fall of twelve feet, is about half as large again as it. It's water, though not quite colorless, is clear and free from sediment, and its surface is diversified by many islands, some of large size. The islands are flat topped limestone ledges, generally showing low cliff faces rising from deep water, but varied by occasional sandy and bouldery beaches; they are well wooded and would furnish, many of them, ideal spots for summer residence.

"Reed lake, the most northerly, lies just without the limestones that terminate in a low escarpment fronting its southern shore. It has about the same area as Atkameg, but of a much less regular outline, and the shores are fringed by more than a hundred small islands.

"The hardy magnesian limestones or dolomites about these lakes would furnish good building stones, the natural bedding of the rocks causing them to break out readily into blocks from a foot to five feet in thickness and, of almost any required size."

The valley of the Saskatchewan is so low that it is annually inundated, except where infrequent ridges occur. The highest water is usually in July, when the river rises some eighteen feet above its low water line. Mr. McInnes writes: "On the north side of the river at the Pass, beyond a low flat, a kame-like ridge, with a gravelly surface and clay and boulder cover, rises from seventy to ninety feet above the river, follows the course of the stream for upwards of five miles to the Big Eddy, where it swings northerly and continues for another eight miles or almost to Atkameg lake. This ridge forms a sort of natural highway, along which the Indians have a road to their autumn fishing grounds in the lakes, and which has been utilized by the engineers for the location of the railway line. Along the wider parts of the ridge and on the flat at its base are situated Indian and half breed settlements, where the natives are generally living comfortably in good houses, many of them raising horses and a few cattle, but few paying much attention to the cultivation of the soil, contenting themselves with small fields or garden plots of potatoes and the commoner vegetables."

#### Timber

As to timber Mr. McInnes reports: "Over the whole region the areas of forest, where the trunks are large enough to be of commercial value, are limited, though, but for recurring fires in the past, there would be a magnificent forest cover over the whole area, stunted only on the muskegs and in the Archæan and Limestone areas and on the hill tops, where the soil is wanting or too thin to support a good growth. The principal tract of large, standing timber are situated to the north of Moose Lake, to the west of Atkameg, in the lower Grass River Valley, and on the ridge separating Cormorant and Yawningstone lakes. The last named tract contains white spruce of exceptionally large size with tall clear trunks. Smaller areas are found on islands and points in the various lakes, along the upper valley of the Cowan River, and in clumps along the stream valleys in the district. Smaller timber, mainly black spruce,

## Route of the Railway Line to Hudson Bay—Description of Country

The Dominion government in a report on the navigability of Hudson's straits also publishes a description of the country through which the proposed railway to the bay is planned. The description follows:

The country extending from the Pas to the Lower Saskatchewan to Split lake, where the Nelson river approaches nearest to the Little Church Hill, was explored last season by Mr. William McInnes of the geological survey. In his very instructive report he divides the country into three areas, the limestone of northern Manitoba, the

# A Criticism of German Naval Policy

The military correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:

It is in the natural order of things that Germany should desire to possess a powerful fleet.

Germany has seen her coasts blockaded on three separate occasions since the year 1848. The annual value of her seaborne trade is 372 millions sterling. Of this amount, 294 millions are carried by German merchant vessels, of three million tons gross register, valued at over 40 millions and manned by 60,000 seamen. Ten per cent of the world's commerce and 79 per cent of German seaborne trade are carried in German bottoms. The value of German trade with the British Empire is over 100 millions annually. Germany is becoming more and more dependent every year upon foreign supplies of food for her people, and of raw materials for her growing industries. In the event of interruption of these supplies she would be faced by serious economic crisis. It would be difficult for her to withstand a powerful Continental combination unless she could count upon a free sea. These facts and figures taken together explain the reason why there are now 256 German warships built and ready, and why Germany is likely to become, if she is not already, our most formidable rival on the sea.

Apart from her naval programmes, Germany has spent vast sums upon certain objects, which, though not exactly military in character, have served military ends, and have brought about the condition of affairs which we find today. The development of railway communication between the harbors and the great centres of the interior; the extension of the canal system; the buoys and lighting of the coast, estuaries, and rivers; the dredging and deepening of the navigable channels; the construction of docks, basins, quays, and their equipment with the best modern plant; the encouragement given to trade by protective tariffs; the subsidies accorded to certain steamship lines; the development of cables, telegraphs, and wireless installations—these and other important works have been made, and are making, continual progress, and they have not been planned without regard to military considerations. If we recall that Hamburg alone has a funded debt of over 22 millions sterling, besides a floating debt of a million and a half, it will be a sufficient reminder that great results have not been obtained without great efforts, local as well as general. The effect of all these operations has been to transform and transfigure the German coasts, once so uninviting and always so ill-favored by nature, into a maritime base for commerce and for war without a rival upon the shores of the European Continent.

England has never in her long history been face to face with such redoubtable rivals as the Germans. Philip of Spain had the ships and men, but not the ports over against our shores. Louis XIV, and Napoleon had the armadas, but an insufficient number of ships, and no organized ports in the Channel. The Dutch had the ships and the ports but not the army. The Germans possess the armies, the ships and the ports; they possess numbers; they are a well-contained nation in all that relates to maritime activity; and they can boast, above all, and better than all, a spirit of enterprise and of sacrifice, a tenacity of purpose, and a knowledge of the science of war which are unsurpassed. The eventuality of a contest with this mighty power must never be out of our thoughts for a single hour.

A succession of programmes stand out like beacons along the track of German naval progress. Thanks to the acceptance of these programmes by the Reichstag, the German Government has been able to promise shipbuilders regular work, and the builders have thereby been encouraged to extend and improve their yards and their plant in a manner which would have been impracticable had the future remained uncertain.

The first programme dates from 1848 when a Commission laid down that Prussia should turn her attention to the sea and think of becoming a naval power. It was proposed that 40 gun-boats should be built. Eighteen of these were constructed by Prussia, and figured in the war of 1848 in a very modest manner. After the war with Austria, a war not marked by any action at sea so far as Prussia was concerned, there was a second programme in the year 1867. The declared object was to develop the naval power of the confederation. The preamble of the bill laid down the stages by which this object was to be attained—namely, first, the protection of the German coasts, secondly, the defence of seaborne trade, and, thirdly, the development of offensive power.

It has been on these lines that the Germans have persistently worked. It was not until defensive measures both on land and sea had been perfected, and not until secure bases had been provided at home, that Germany launched out upon her world-policy. In taking this course she followed a Napoleonic precept which we have entirely forgotten if indeed we ever knew it. "You should make a start," wrote Napoleon to the King of Naples, in 1806, on the subject of an expedition to Sicily, "from such a powerful defensive order that the enemy will not dare to attack you. Then you can be all offensive against the enemy, who will be able to do nothing in reply. There," he added, "is the art of war. You will find plenty of people who can fight well, but do not understand the application of this principle. The whole art of war," he concluded, "consists in a well-considered and extremely circumstantial defensive, followed by audacious and rapid attack."

When the war with France broke out, the Russian navy was still so inferior and so ill-organized that it could effect nothing. Not more than half of the ships of the 1867 programme were ready, and there was not a single dock finished at Wilhelmshaven. Much work was, indeed, in progress round the coast; the naval personnel was growing, batteries were being raised, and barracks were well furnished, but the naval power was purely defensive. A descent was forced, and 90,000 men under Vogel von Falkenstein were allotted to coast defence.

The "London General" have as a matter of fact, some 250 of these vehicles in their possession at this moment. Unfortunately the casualty list is always a heavy one, with the result that only 170 of the buses are at work, the rest being laid by for overhauling or repair. Indeed, it is rumored that another company has just now no fewer than 200 disabled chassis.

The "London General" has in recent years felt the effects of competition

and bad trade. Its hundred pound shares, which some years back (at the time a dividend of 12% per cent, was being paid) were selling at £220, were quoted on the Stock Exchange yesterday at £41 10s—a sad falling-off for what was once one of the characteristic and most familiar of London institutions. The shares have this week been tumbling pounds a day, and the large sums of money that investors must have lost should make the meeting of the company next Thursday an unusually interesting one.

It is only fair, however, to remember that the discarding of the old-horsed omnibus in favor of the horse which cost £40 have had to be sacrificed for £10; and buses which cost £125 apiece have had to be broken up, there being no other use for the vehicles. All this loss has been charged against revenue.

For the purpose of comparison, Mr. McInnes procured from the Director of the Meteorological Service at Toronto, an abstract of the past summer's temperatures at Minn. dosa, Stony Mountain, Hillview and Brandon, and comparing them with his record he concluded that the country along the route

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The secretary of the company stated yesterday that its motor-buses now on the street were a great improvement on those first introduced. But the last word in motor-omnibus construction, he admitted, has certainly not yet been spoken.—London Leader.

There are in New York 978 Protestant churches containing 675,000 sittings. Six years ago there were in Manhattan three more Protestant churches, five less Roman Catholic churches and 18 less Jewish synagogues.

Is that a picture which we desire to see reproduced on an English can-

vas?

for the navy, and progress became more rapid. The creation of the Empire entailed the unification of the German naval service. By Article 53 of the constitution, "There exists for the whole Empire only one navy, placed under the supreme authority of the Emperor." The navy thus became, even more than the army, which was not similarly blessed, the symbol of German unity and the spoils of German patriotism.

But in these early days the navy was little more than the army afloat. It was under the direct control of generals of the army until 1888, when General Caprivi, afterwards Chancellor, was succeeded at the head of the naval administration by an admiral. There was profit and loss by this landsman's rule. The navy, having no traditions of its own, assimilated the smartness, the discipline, and the aspect of the sister service. But, when put to sea and began to make a stir in the world, it displayed the defects of its qualities. Many accidents and disasters occurred, and it became clear that officers and crews possessed the spirit, but not the temperament nor the seamanship of sailors. The navy was also burdened with the charge of the coast defence, which it took over gradually from the army during the eighties, and it is possible that von Moltke, who strongly favored this course, did so in order to set free his field armies for offensive operations.

The seamanship, missing in the seventies, was gradually acquired during the eighties and later years. The number of training ships was largely increased. The links with the merchant navy were drawn closer, and the best of its steamers were annexed for service as auxiliary cruisers in war. Subsidies were granted, while warships began to show the German flag in all the waters of the world. The career of colonial annexation upon which Germany embarked in the eighties was very favorable for the making of her seamen. By the year 1880 there were already 15 warships in distant seas, and Germany began to acquire the men and material she needed for maritime expansion. Moreover, the expeditions to China and to Africa enabled Germany to practise the movement of troops by sea, and gradually to overcome her ignorance of this branch of the art of war. At home the co-operation of army and navy in joint operations was constantly practised. Some 20 or 30 officers of the general staff were embarked with the fleet each year for a month during the manoeuvres, until the principles and details of large conjoint operations became thoroughly understood.

Two important dates stand out in the history of the German navy about this time; first, the year 1887, when the North Sea canal was inaugurated; secondly, 1891, when we ceded Heligoland to our loving cousins. The

North Sea canal enabled the hitherto separated halves of the German navy to combine their action at will. The offensive power of this navy was thereby greatly enhanced; in German opinion it was doubled. The acquisition of July 1, 1891, also increased the aggressive power of the German navy. Possession of this island has always been considered by German sailors to be indispensable to them for the security of their littoral. We were well paid in kind for giving up Heligoland, but it is doubtful whether we should repeat the convention today were it in our power to do so, and in this event the bargain was not a good one from our point of view. It is true that the explorer Stanley declared that we had given the button of a garter in exchange for a whole suit of clothes, but similes drawn from garter buttons have won a somewhat unenviable reputation in history.

The beginning of the nineties coincided with the virtual completion of the defensive deployment, and marked the initiation of an offensive naval policy. This is well shown by a memorandum accompanying this time, and also by Admiral Hollmann's blunt declaration in the Reichstag in the year 1891. He spoke out boldly for an offensive navy, and he was supported by inspired pamphleteers, who declared in the most emphatic manner that the only efficacious form of defence at sea was the offensive. The naval budget at this period was still small, amounting to four and a half millions only, but a few years later the two programmes of 1893 and 1900 entirely changed the complexion of affairs. By the former, the navy was destined to include 19 battleships, 8 coast defence ships, 12 large armored cruisers, and 30 smaller cruisers. The irritation caused among Germans by our seizure of their steamers during the South African war enabled the German government to enlarge its programme. In 1900, there was scarcely any consciousness of the fact that this programme was aimed at England. According to the law of June 14, 1900, and supplementary measures subsequently taken, the German navy is intended to consist, by the year 1917, of 38 battleships, 12 large armored cruisers, 34 smaller cruisers, and 102 destroyers; by 1920, of 38 battleships, 20 large cruisers, 38 smaller and 144 destroyers, besides submarines and torpedo-boats. The building scheme has been published. It shows that 77 millions sterling are to be spent upon ships and their armament in 12 years; that the personnel is to be increased from 41,000 to 58,461 men; that all ships from 20 to 25 years old are to be automatically replaced, and that the total sum to be devoted to the navy between 1906 and 1917 is to be 166 millions sterling.

Inquiries recently instituted show that there are, on an average, 400,000 tons net of British and German merchant shipping in the German ports of

the question of German finances involves us in such a tangled web of intricate figures that it requires a special study by itself. Little discrimination, as a rule, is shown between the assets and liabilities of the empire on one side, and of Prussia and the Federal States on the other, and a false complexion can easily be given to the financial situation of Germany, even by those whose sole desire is to arrive at the truth. For present purposes it need only be recalled that the total ordinary revenue of Prussia and the Federated States amounts to 320 millions, or two and one third times as much as ours; that the French war indemnity enabled the debt of the North German confederation to be paid off; that the total of Imperial and State debts is now 800 millions; that out of this amount the Imperial debt is 155 millions, and that of this sum \$3 millions have been spent on the army and over 38 millions on the navy and the North Seacanal. There are some dark clouds in the outlook, notably the failure of last year to issue Consols at 3 1/2 per cent; the fear of introducing 4 per cent, owing to the stamp that would ensue in official and municipal securities throughout the empire; the consequent necessity, in the case of the new loan for 20 millions for resorting to high-priced Treasury bonds; the over-trading which characterizes German banking operations; the weakness of the savings banks and the absence of a sinking fund to redeem debt. These matters give cause for anxiety, but Germany is a rich country and not a poor one. It is probable that the reorganization of the whole system of German Imperial finances, which must sooner or later be undertaken, will remove the partly transitory and superficial difficulties of the present situation, and will, in particular, allow the Imperial finances a greater elasticity than at present they possess.

It is not at all unlikely, should our delegates at The Hague conference fail to bring about a standstill in armaments—and how can it be otherwise if Germany stands aside?—that we shall have to begin a naval game of beggar-my-neighbor with Germany. However this may be, it is certain that Germany is now, and will be still more in the future, in a position to act at sea with vigor; and her best authorities appear to think that it is by no means unlikely that the German navy will be able to clear the way for the transport of an army of invasion across the North Sea. The German navy is not only powerful, but it is always concentrated, and obeys a single impulse. It is not admissible to neglect a single consideration of the hostility of this power.

Inquiries recently instituted show that there are, on an average, 400,000 tons net of British and German merchant shipping in the German ports of

the North Sea and the Baltic on any given day of the year. The quay frontage in the German North Sea ports allows 114 ships, each 600 feet in length, to be berthed alongside the quays simultaneously. Very slight preparation would enable the tonnage to be increased. It may be affirmed that there always exists in German ports sufficient transport for the despatch of an expedition adequate in strength for the invasion of England, and that every year the facilities for such operation improve. The number of boats carried by the steamers, the fresh water supply, and other matters which are sometimes considered to present difficulties, appear upon investigation to offer none worth mentioning. The powerful coast defences and the retired positions of the chief German harbors allow the embarkation of an army to take place in all security.

A study of the railway system and of the distribution of the German army appears to show that 200,000 men might be concentrated at the North Sea ports within 36 hours without an antecedent mobilization. The last class which passes to the reserve is always at the disposal of the army corps command, while, since 345,000 men are annually recruited to the colors for training, and the peace strength of the army is over 600,000 men, it would be difficult to find the required number of troops without dislocating or seriously affecting the German army.

After noticing the dispersion of our ships, von der Goltz continued that the question of numbers was less decisive on sea than on land. He thought that numerical inferiority could be made good by skill, by the value of material, and by the superior instruction of the crews. Careful preparation and rapid mobilization might, in his opinion, procure for Germany a momentary superiority. "It is incorrect," he wrote, "to consider an invasion of England to be chimerical and impracticable. The distance is short and can easily be traversed by an enterprising admiral who succeeds, by the excellence of his fleet and by his audacity, in obtaining for a short time the command of the sea. Germany," he concluded, "can meet the trials which it meets, and need not lose a single day in preparing for it." It is needless to quote other German authorities who hold the same opinions, but, if we care to sum up the German doctrine concerning the invasion of England in a fortnight, this is the great standing temptation which our military decrepitude offers to men of ambition and resource. Failure might entail no vital injury upon Germany. That is the solace for men of unsteady resolution. Danger for danger, the risk continuously and complacently incurred by England today would prove to be greater, in case of sudden outbreak of war, than when the Grand Army lay round Boulogne, and we, with our fleets and our 700,000 men under arms at home, offered up prayers in our churches against a fog.

It would be greater than at the time of the Armada, when Parma's soldiers had the crossing been effected, would have encountered land forces superior in strength.

Writing on this subject in the pages of the Deutsche Rundschau in 1900, General von der Goltz, whose repute as a high authority is worldwide, made the following interesting declarations:

"The national energy of Germany," he wrote, "has need of space, and the soil of our country has become insufficient. The dream of a greater Germany has become a law for the present generation under the iron hand of Prussia. War with England has nothing improbable about it. Violence is a right for people who are not even in the slightest degree acquainted with German military literature and history that it is unnecessary to labor the point. But as the Black Treachery School has made perversions in high places, it is well to remind them of the practice of Frederick the Great, as described by Macaulay:—"Without any declaration of war, without any demand for reparation, in the very act of pouring forth compliments and assurances of good will, Frederick commenced hostilities. Many thousands of his troops were actually in Silesia before the Queen of Hungary knew that he had set up any claim to any part of her dominions."

If a headlong offensive by the German navy can destroy, or even neutralize for a few days or hours, that part of our navy which is near the Thames, the Medway, and the Straits of Dover, no insuperable obstacle presents itself to the rapid disembarkation of a numerous German army on the shores of the United Kingdom, given always von Moltke's reservations as to wind, weather, circumstances, and luck."

Between the Thames and the Wash alone there are seven or eight places where there are four miles of beach end where a landing can take place, and further to the north there are many more.

We landed the Light Division in the Crimea in one hour, and our good allies the French landed 6,000 men in 25 minutes. If we can land 10,000 men on a mile of beach, we can land 100,000 on ten miles of beach within the same limits of time.

To say that we are restricted to the mile of beach upon which the first 10,000 land is an argument which brings tears to the eyes. We might just as well suggest that every man who goes to the city in the morning must pass under the Marble Arch.

In what condition would a surprise landing find our Auxiliary forces today? Here is the evidence of a commanding officer of volunteers, given before the Norfolk commission. "We have no organization, so far as we know," he said: "we do not know where we have to go; we do not know where our stores are accurately; we once tried to see our mobilization stores, but we could not satisfy ourselves that they even existed."

He added that he would like to have a month before taking the field. He wanted, it is clear—and it was highly creditable to him—to protest against the terms of peace after they were signed.

The problem of invasion is one that can be solved only by blood and iron, and even then not necessarily for all time. Our success or our failure to prevent invasion depends, under Providence, upon the goodness or the badness of our arrangements. "Negligence alone," as Lord Overstone truly said, "can bring about the calamity under discussion." To suggest that a great country like England cannot make itself perfectly secure if it pleases is an untenable proposition.

What do we require for security? The answer will be given by the conditions which would dislodge most if he belonged to the German General staff. A battle-fleet, permanently stationed in the North Sea, under a single command, stronger than the German fleet, in full commission throughout the year, invincible in strength, and possessing under the absolute control of its commander all the adjuncts and accessories of sea power—namely, adequate, secure, and convenient bases, ample cruisers, scouts, destroyers, submarines, and shore-stores, together with a fleet of transports ready to embark 10,000 men at an hour's notice. If we distribute power and responsibility among several semi-independent sea wards round the coast, they will enter upon a contest with all the notorious disadvantages inherent in allied operations.

Everything, moreover, that floats west of Portsmouth may be out of the hunt when the trial comes. If the navy, contrary to all hope and belief, finds this mission too great and too exhausting, if it cannot give us the same degree of security that the covering troops of foreign powers provide on their land frontiers, it would be better for us to know the fact at once, so that we may at once, so far as we can, for deficiencies at sea.

The country about the upper end of Goose lake was found to be boggy and of very little use. The greater part of the country has been burned over, leaving only clumps of spruce and willow. On the south side of the lake there is a fairly good bunch of spruce, suitable for railway ties or pulpwood. Back from the lake the country has been burned over but is growing up again with willow, poplar and other trees. To the north of the lake is a limited quantity of good land.

On the 10th September Mr. McLaggan reached Paint lake. The weather was fine and warm. Quartz was still in sight, but not so frequent in occurrence. There are a number of islands in the lake with rocky shores and small, mixed timber. On the south side of the lake there is a fairly good bunch of spruce, suitable for railway ties or pulpwood. Back from the lake the country has been burned over but is growing up again with willow, poplar and other trees. To the north of the lake is a limited quantity of good land.

On the 11th September Mr. McLaggan reached Herb lake. The weather was fine and warm. Quartz was still in sight, but not so frequent in occurrence. There are a number of islands in the lake with rocky shores and small, mixed timber. On the south side of the lake there is a fairly good bunch of spruce, suitable for railway ties or pulpwood. Back from the lake the country has been burned over but is growing up again with willow, poplar and other trees. To the north of the lake is a limited quantity of good land.

On the 12th September Mr. McLaggan reached Reed lake. In re-crossing Herb lake, he noted further indications of iron, and formed the opinion that iron would be found in that part of the country. He portaged from Reed to Methy lake, and found the land of little value for farming, the timber mainly jackpine and tamarac of small size, a limited portion of which would be fit for railway ties. The shores

## The World of Labor

Barbers	2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths	2nd and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Bookbinders	1st and 3rd Monday
Bricklayers	2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders	1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters	2nd and 4th Monday
Carpenters	Alternate Mondays
Cabinetmakers	1st Friday
Electrical Workers	1st Friday
Garment Workers	1st and 3rd Friday
Labourers	1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers	4th Thursday
Laundry Workers	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Locomotivemen	Every Monday
Letter Carriers	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Machinists	1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders	2nd Wednesday
Musicians	1st Sunday in Quarter
Painters	1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers	1st and 3rd Friday
Printing Pressmen	2nd Tuesday
Shipwrights	1st and 3rd Thursday
Stonecutters	2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees	.....
.....	1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Stenotypers	Monthly
Tailors	1st Monday
Typographical	Last Sunday
Waiters	1st and 3rd Wednesdays

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

The C. P. R. payroll at Revelstoke amounts now to about \$70,000 per month.

The Children's Aid society of Ottawa have entered a protest against the employment of young girls as messengers in that city.

British Boilermakers and Iron Ship-builders, according to the annual report, had a total membership at the close of 1906 of 52,056, an increase of 2,426.

British Postmen's Federation held its sixteenth annual conference recently in Leeds. The membership was stated to be 15,388, an increase of 2,426.

The recent statement made that the Erie railroad paid 103,000 yearly as the price of peace to the Machinists' Union is declared to be absolutely true.

The report of State Factory Inspector John C. Delaney, of Pennsylvania, shows a considerable improvement in factory conditions in that state.

The district council of the Electrical Workers, composed of unions in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota, met in Oshkosh, Wis.

After nine years of litigation the constitutionality of the Ohio Employers' Liability law has been affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati.

Members of the United Laborers' Society employed at the Cement Works, Portland, N. S. W., after a prolonged arbitration case, lasting three years, are to have improved conditions.

School authorities of the city of Plainfield, N. J., have raised the pay of the teachers from 25 to 40 per cent, without the least solicitation by the teachers or the superintendent.

Fifteen governors have accepted the invitation of National Civic Federation to name delegates to attend the national conference on combinations and trusts, in Chicago.

At the close of the Jamestown Exposition all union-labelled products exhibited will be transferred to Washington, D. C. where it is proposed to hold an exhibit of all goods bearing the union stamp.

Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, Mass., has assured the labor union officials that there will be no discrimination in the city departments against any man because of his labor organization affiliation.

Mr. Magnus Sinclair, of the Toronto Railway Employees' Association, and one of the international officers of the union, will attend the International convention, which opens at New Orleans the latter end of the month.

The bill reorganizing the State Department of Labor and increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Labor from \$2,500 to \$5,600 a year, was passed without opposition in the New York Assembly.

Members of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Workers will use the stamp system in the payment of dues hereafter. The change was decided upon at the recent convention in Bloomington, Ill.

Mr. R. C. Owens, fraternal delegate from the American Society of Equity (Farmers' Union), was a most interesting and able speaker at the recent Trades and Labor Congress at Winnipeg. This is the first convention at which the farmers have been represented, and Mr. Owens made it quite plain to the delegates that the society in Western Canada was very rapidly increasing in membership and very desirous of working hand in hand with the labor organizations.

There is a good deal of discontent in India among the laboring classes, especially among the more capable and intelligent laborers. A good many Indians have gone to Natal, where they earn from \$30 to \$35 per month, whereas they would not be able to earn more than \$6 or \$7 per month at home. Indeed, in most localities the average wage per month is not more than \$3 to \$4.

An agitation is on foot to secure a minimum wage of \$6.00 per week for all male employees in the co-operative movement in England. The Women's Guild also seeks for a minimum wage for females. In this connection the leaders, directors, managers and committees offer apparently no objection to the agitation, for the action and proceedings of the union are reported from week to week in the Co-operative News, the organ of the co-operative movement.

A great monument intended to be a permanent expression of the age we live in has been designed by the famous sculptor Rodin, of Paris, and a committee headed by Armand Davot has been formed with a view to putting M. Rodin's plan into execution.

An appeal for funds will be issued both in Europe and America. Rodin's design is for a lofty tower, which he calls the Tower of Labor. He designs it to be about 200 feet in height, with a central shaft, surrounded by a spiral staircase supported by eight pillars. At either side of the main doorway is a gigantic figure, one representing Day, the other Night.

The eight-hour law, which restricts the work of laborers employed on public works to eight hours in any calendar day, was held to be constitutional in the District Court of Appeals in an opinion handed down in Washington, D. C., by Associate Justice McComas, affirming the decision of the police court in the case of the government against the Penn Bridge company. The specific charge against the company was that of "unlawfully and intentionally requiring Oscar Shillingberger, a carpenter, to work more than eight hours on September 21, 22, and 23, 1906." Upon each conviction a fine of \$500 was imposed. Following the decision of the Associate Justice the Penn Bridge Company paid the fine of \$1,500.

The case of Reid vs. the Argenta Mines, which came up before Judge Forni on Friday last, at Nelson, was adjourned. According to the story told by the plaintiff, he had been working in the Argenta mine on March 8 last and in trying to cap a fuse the cap exploded and he lost the sight of one of his eyes. In cross-examination the point was made that the plaintiff had only worked four shifts at the mine as a mucker, that it was no part of his duty to cap the fuse, that he had not done so before and had not been asked to do so on this occasion.

A big strike was on at the dry dock, Halifax, last week, where repairs were being made to the Oscar II. The men went out for an increase of wages, demanding \$3.50 per day and \$2.50 for helpers. The whole trouble has arisen over the importation of workmen from England, but they have joined the local union and are standing in with the Halifax machinists. They allege that they were hired in England and the local union's lawyers are looking up the case. Ninety men in all are out.

Awayang King, the Chinese vice-consul sent to enquire into the recent riots at Vancouver in so far as they affected the Chinese here, said in an interview: "It has been indeed gratifying to me to receive the assurances of scores of white men—large employers of labor, that the Chinese are a sober, frugal and industrious race, and give perfect satisfaction. I have been disillusioned about the talk that the Chinese work for lower wages than the whites, at least so far as various industries are concerned. For instance, a prominent sawmill owner told me that many of his Chinese cutters earn \$1 to \$4.50 per day, and that the lowest wages paid Chinese laborers was \$1.50 a day. The majority of them earn \$2.50 a day.

A big strike of teamsters in the Chicago Stock Yards, which was on the very verge of realization early last week, was happily averted by concessions on the part of the packers. By the terms of the agreement, all teamsters except those working in branch houses will receive an advance of one cent an hour. Time and a half will be paid for overtime, Sundays, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. The branch house employees will receive an increase of \$1 a week, and working conditions are not to exceed sixty-five hours in any one week. All over sixty-five hours is to be paid at the rate of 27 1/2 cents an hour. In case cars are to be unloaded on Sunday at branch houses all teamsters in those houses will be called out and paid \$1. In case any teamster is called out and there are no cars to unload he shall receive \$1 anyway.

The British Trade Union congress, which closed its session of a week on September 7 at Bath, England, was attended by over five hundred delegates, between thirty and forty members of parliament were delegates, and all sections of the workers, conservative and radical, were represented. Variety actors, stage employees, the Musicians' union and Artists' protective league were represented for the first time as trade unions. The most significant action was the rejection of the projects of compulsory arbitration or conciliation, and a unanimous demand was made for a weekly pension of five shillings for every worker over sixty, the limit being ten years in advance of that established by Germany, where regular contributions are required from the artisans themselves for the systematic encouragement of thrift.

During August 26 trades disputes were reported in Canada, affecting 200 establishments and 6,144 employees. The loss of time involved was equivalent to 39,800 working days. Seven of the disputes were settled during the month, leaving 19 unsettled. Of the seven settlements the employers were successful in three, a compromise was effected in one, in another case the occasion of the dispute was removed and in two cases the results were indeterminate, the matters in dispute being left to arbitration and conciliation.

The Weekly Bulletin Clothing Trades reports that the strike which began in the clothing factory of H. Vining and Co., Montreal, about the middle of August and which spread to other clothing manufacturing concerns, has come practically to a glorious end for the Garment Workers, they having secured about all of their demands. The lockout involved more than a thousand garment workers, and at one time it looked as though the number out would be swelled to 3,000. By this victory the Garment Workers of Montreal have secured week work for all and the abolition of the piece system, fifty-five hours per week for men and fifty-one hours for women and a recognition of the union, which allows a delegate to visit a shop, where his right must be recognized.

The International Typographical Union has decided to place a proposition before the membership for a referendum vote looking to the establishment of a pension fund. The plan proposed

provides for a pension for members who have reached the age of 60 years and have been continuous members in good standing for 20 years. The first year, if the plan carries, a pensioner will receive \$4 a week, the second year \$5, and he will receive an increase of \$1 a week each year until the maximum amount of \$8 is reached. With the proposition is a provision for a tax of 30 cents a month until a fund sufficient to provide for the pension requirements is reached, and the system placed on a sound financial basis. It will be submitted early in the fall at the same time with other things which it is necessary to have voted upon by the membership at large.

The commission appointed by the Nova Scotia legislature to enquire into and report upon the possibility of adopting a system providing old age pensions for workmen in the mines of Nova Scotia concluded its session with a short meeting held in the Sydney mines. The commission have held daily sessions, mainly taken up with examination of those principally affected by the proposed scheme. G. H. Duggan, manager of the Dominion Coal Co., and F. D. Brown, manager of the Nova Scotia Co., were among those examined. So far generally speaking, the evidence adduced has gone to show that while there is general satisfaction expressed at the present system of relief in case of accident or sickness, there is room for improvement, and that any measure bringing such improvement about would be welcomed. Anything, however, that would tend to merge under one common control the existing miners' relief with the proposed old age pensions would, it is thought, meet with strong opposition. The commission adjourned to meet again.

Judge Choquet, at Montreal last week, rendered judgment in two important cases under the alien labor act. Two prosecutions for infraction of this law were instituted before the Court of Special Sessions by Gustav Fuchs, president of the International trades and labor council, and seven actions for seven penalties of one thousand dollars each were instituted by the same complainant in the Superior Court against the Dominion Car and Foundry Co., and its officers. Judge Choquet held that the manufacture of steel cars was a new industry in Canada, that the defendants had advertised in the Montreal newspapers for hammer riveters and made inquiries through their officers to obtain skilled labor for the purpose without avail. The learned Judge held that while the importation and employment of aliens was prohibited for the protection of Canadian workmen, the application of the Act could not be pressed so far as to cripple any new industry established in Canada requiring the employment of skilled labor.

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Where Strikers Are Punishable Offences

In New Zealand, under the much-praised Labor Law, it is now finally decided by the court of appeals, including the chief justice, that strikes are punishable only when they are struck by persons who are lawfully employed, and failing payment may be sentenced to imprisonment for any term not exceeding ten years. The result, says Engineering, reversed the decision of Judge Williams, and confirmed that of Judge Cooper—namely, that strikers refusing to pay a fine for taking part in a strike are liable to imprisonment. Any violation of an award by the Arbitration Court comes within the arbitration act, giving the court of appeal. It is thought that a tenth blow has been given to strikes in New Zealand by this final interpretation of the law. It will cover all the cases of the Wellington strike of slaughtermen, who went out at a critical time, when thousands of sheep were being driven down from the country districts for exportation to England; the men, it is said, will either have to pay the fine imposed or go to prison. Fines inflicted upon employers were paid, as they had property which could be seized; whereas, the employees having no means, the fines could not be recovered. It is but right, adds Engineering, that the offenders should pay, or suffer the prison penalty. It is not just for workmen to evade the law, under any pretence, while employers are mulcted in fine or damages.

Anybody in Harriet street will tell you where Will Crossman lives.

This familiar form of address speaks volumes for the personal popularity of Sir William Smith Crossman. He is 52 years of age, with iron grey hair and moustache, and has a directness of speech and keen, straightforward gaze which are an index to his strong character.

He is a son of a working man. His father was captain of a gang in a copper mine at Taylstock, and the boy attended the national schools there until he was 14, when he had to go out into the world to earn his living. He served an apprenticeship as a stonemason at the Gunnsdale granite quarry in Cornwall, and afterwards worked as a journeyman at his trade at various places in the West of England.

"It is a joy to me," continued the new knight, "to think that as a working man I have won the admiration of my fellow citizens, who made me the first labor lord mayor in the country, and that a working man's representative should have been selected by the king today for such signal distinction."

"Although there has been a lot of talk in the city about his majesty marking his visit by conferring a knighthood on someone, two other names were very generally mentioned, and it was only in a joking way that my colleagues in the corporation said that I might be the chosen one. It came as a great surprise, therefore, when the king outside the city hall announced his intention of knighting me."

In a few sentences Sir William outlined his career in Cardiff. It makes his knighthood savor of the romantic. When he came to the city 23 years ago it was to work as a foreman stonemason on the Roath rock—almost within sight of the spot where on Saturday he was presented to the king as chief magistrate of the city! He has passed from being a working man to knight in the town where his life's work has been done.

"Cardiff knows me, and that I live on a trade union allowance, which was made to me when I ceased to follow my trade to represent the interests of labor on the council. We have two labor councillors—Mr. John Chappell, who has an allowance from the Coal Trimmers' society, and myself, whose weekly wage is made up by the Operative Stonemasons and Trades council.

"There is no secret about this, and that is why I regard it as a distinction to labor that the paid representatives of trade unions should have been honored in the way that I have been by his majesty."

"The king has been most kind to me all day. After luncheon with Lord Bute at the castle, he came across and spoke to me so plainly about his reception at Cardiff. He admired my mayoral robes, and again at the station he shook hands with me as cordially as possible and remarked: 'The Queen and I have thoroughly enjoyed ourselves at Cardiff.' The city can rise to the occasion, and I am proud of the way the inhabitants did so today."

"When the Prince of Wales came they did well, but they entered on the present festivities determined that the city which has been so recently honored by his majesty should show forth its talents, and that there should be no doubt as to the pleasure the royal visit was to the people. Every one expresses the opinion that the singing of the national anthem by a section of the 6,000 children was the thing of the day, and both the king and queen

have said how pleased they were with this incident."

Sir William Crossman has been progressive member for Cathays ward for 15 years. He is Liberal labor in politics, was made J.P. when the late Conservative administration was in power, and is a hard worker in the friendly society movement.

He is a member of the Bible Christian church, and has been assistant superintendent of the Sunday school attached to his place of worship for many years.

MOUNTAINS THAT DON'T EXIST

Peaks That for Years Had a Place on Canada's Map.

For far the neatest tale of Canadian mountaineering concerns Mount Brown and Hooker—myths now relegated to the limbo of Mount Iseram. In its palmy days alchemy fostered no such credulity as swams some scientific makers. Unexisting Mounts Tilden, Alaska, which are decorated maps for tourists flat plain, or the rubbery height of St. Elias, which has bobbed between 12,000 and 20,000 feet (even Russell cheated it by a sheer half mile) are not even good jokes besides the 17,000 and 16,000 foot mountains which since 1827 have been engraved on each side of the pass at the head of the Athabasca River, the most famous. Punch Bore between. Now, as a matter of fact, the walls of this pass are only a few thousand feet high, and the "punch bowl" is twenty yards wide!

Neither the railway surveys, spending \$3,000,000 nor George Dawson himself, nailed the lie. That was done in a library by Collie after two seasons' expeditions and a year of worry. Except the maps and hints Waller's guide to the mountains of British Columbia and the one Douglass, a botanist, of Douglas fir (Oregon pine) fame, no mention of them could be found in print until Collie struck Bancroft's "History of British Columbia." There the botanist's diary was cited. Collie dug it out. Douglass had crossed Athabasca pass from Vancouver in 1827, camping in the eye of the pass on May 10. On the north lay a mountain he wrote, which could not appear to be less than 16,000 or 17,000 feet high." But this three-mile sheer peak he climbed in a single afternoon—"which," as Collie naively observes, "was naturally absurd!" A Professor Coleman had been in the pass five years before Collie, but finding no Brown and Hooker, and seeing higher peaks to the west, imagined that they had been mislocated. But these were then his names. The Brown and Hooker business is no error, but a hoax. During the Klondike rush, when the writer was just north of this region, trappers shook their heads when you asked about Brown and Hooker. They knew. Geographers are more gullible. —From Outing.

Where Strikers Are Punishable Offences

In New Zealand, under the much-praised Labor Law, it is now finally decided by the court of appeals, including the chief justice, that strikes are punishable only when they are struck by persons who are lawfully employed, and failing payment may be sentenced to imprisonment for any term not exceeding ten years. The result, says Engineering, reversed the decision of Judge Williams, and confirmed that of Judge Cooper—namely, that strikers refusing to pay a fine for taking part in a strike are liable to imprisonment. Any violation of an award by the Arbitration Court comes within the arbitration act, giving the court of appeal. It is thought that a tenth blow has been given to strikes in New Zealand by this final interpretation of the law. It will cover all the cases of the Wellington strike of slaughtermen, who went out at a critical time, when thousands of sheep were being driven down from the country districts for exportation to England; the men, it is said, will either have to pay the fine imposed or go to prison. Fines inflicted upon employers were paid, as they had property which could be seized; whereas, the employees having no means, the fines could not be recovered. It is but right, adds Engineering, that the offenders should pay, or suffer the prison penalty. It is not just for workmen to evade the law, under any pretence, while employers are mulcted in fine or damages.

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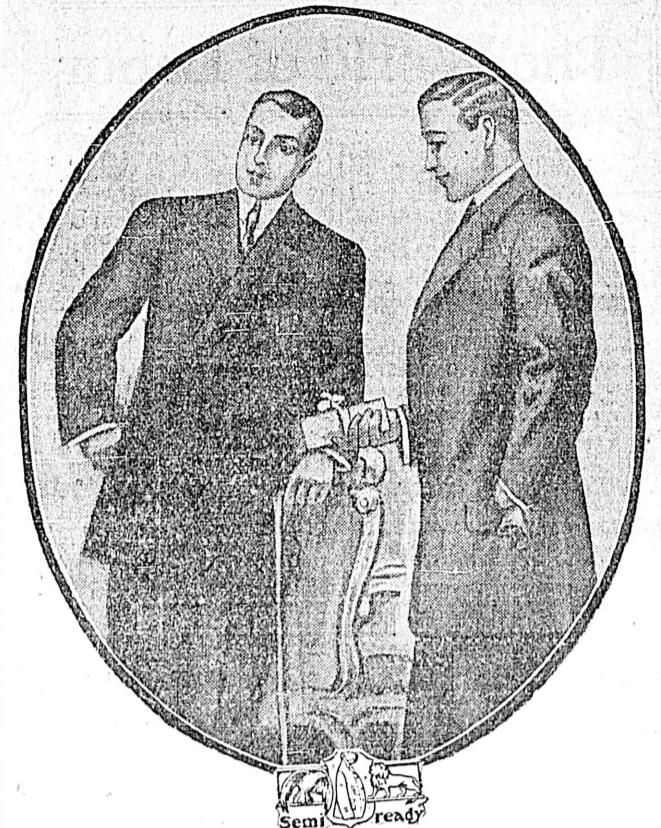
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## PLAYGOERS AND THE PLAY

"Time, the Place and the Girl," at Victoria Theatre To-morrow

"The Time, the Place and the Girl," which appears in the Victoria theatre tomorrow night, be it understood, is not a musical comedy but a "comedy with music." That is to say that its dramatic values would be sufficient to provide an evening's entertainment for a mental adult, even if there were no songs to enliven the proceedings. It is legitimate comedy, with a sane plot and situations, and legitimately enhanced by two or three delightful reproductions of unusual and amusing character types.

The most interesting characters in the piece are those of "Happy" Johnny Hicks and Molly Kelly, played by John E. Young and Miss Elizabeth Goodall, the latter a recent recruit from the legitimate stage. Hicks is a bright, good-hearted young gambler, full of fine Irish sentiment and sparkling Irish wit. Molly Kelly is a trained nurse, sophisticated, but not unpleasantly so, with a perfect mastery of the gentle art of repartee. These two meet in a Virginian mountain "rest cure," whither Hicks has fled with his rich chum, Tom Cunningham, who is in trouble, and they fall in love. It happens that Cunningham, in a controversy with a card shark in Boston, smashed his opponent with a wine bottle. When the officers of the law follow them to their hiding place at the sanitarium, Hicks shoulders the blame—only to find that the injured man is the black sheep brother of Molly, the nurse.

Though the piece could be played without the music, Mr. Howard's pretty songs make it doubly attractive. There are a dozen musical numbers in the play, but they are all lifting and descriptive and never in the way of the plot development. The particular hits are "Thursday Is My Jonah Day," "It's Lonesome Tonight" and "Blow the Smoke Away." The large and agile chorus which assists in the rendition of the score, was trained by Ned Wayburn, who in "The Time, the Place and the Girl," manifests the most skillful phases of his art as a stage director.

The magnitude of the production to be accorded the Richard Carle farce opera "The Mayor of Tokio," which comes to the Victoria theatre on Tuesday evening, may be estimated from the railway equipment necessary to transport the company and its effects. On the trip from New York the Pennsylvania railway company furnished two 60-foot baggage cars, a day coach and two standard Pullman sleepers for the special service required.

It is a large company and the stage production is exactly the same in every particular as that which won all New York's admiration during its long run of 210 nights at the New York theatre.

Some people may say that the bears in Yellowstone park are so tame, that the children playing about the hotel plazas are allowed to play with them but you cannot make John L. Kearney, the excellent comedian who appears in the Victoria theatre on Tuesday evening next in "The Mayor of Tokio" believe it. He returned from the national park last week, and he brought back his own ideas concerning the wild animals that roam the tract under the protection of the United States government. Mr. Kearney made the trip through the park in company with Mr. Jesse Cain, Maury L. Phillips and Bill Deaton, who, in his time, was one of the most famous and picturesque cowboys in the west.

It seems that the worthy four had an experience with the bears in the park which they will not soon forget. Mr. Kearney modestly refrains from giving particulars, but it has been learned that these are the facts which sound like the grand finale of Col. Cody's wild west show.

At the time of the attack, Mr. Kearney and Mr. Cain were sitting down to lunch at a little camp they had established, in a wooded copse. Deaton, master of the fiddle and the Colt's 44, and Phillips had gone away, Deaton being intent upon showing Phillips a view from a not far distant spot.

Just as Mr. Kearney was about to bite a large slice out of his sandwich, an overgrown bear came up from behind and slapped the well-known comedian with paws that were rough

and not over clean. Naturally Kearney resented the attack, and rising he soaked Mr. Bruin a jolt and followed it up with a short arm jab.

This angered the bear, and with a snarl of rage it came back upon the not too fat comedian. By this time Mr. Cain had risen to his feet, and not hesitating, because he saw several more bears looking on as if they wanted to come on in he salled into the original disturber.

The bear, which was naturally a tough and a bully, had the advantage over Kearney and Cain, in that it had claws which could scratch. Both gen-

ters and are said to be very good. Bickrod is a sensational aerial contortionist who offers \$500 to any one who can duplicate some of his feats. The Whitesides will present their own comedy creation entitled "Nonsense." Ernest L. Shaw will have new illustrated song for next week entitled "Honey Boy," new moving pictures illustrate the misfortunes of a starving artist and Prof. Nagel's orchestra will play as an overture "Light Cavalry," by Suppe.

For the week after next the special feature will be May Yohe, formerly

who make a specialty of Ghetto characters and are said to be very good. Lady Francis Hope, who will sing some of the songs and wear some of the diamonds that have made her famous.

The management of the Johnson St. House has every reason to feel proud of the patronage that they received last week, capacity houses being the rule every night and a programme was presented that met with big approval and satisfaction in every particular—a more novel and refined performance it would be difficult to find in any vaudeville theatre in the country. Manager Ormond is delighted with the

bill he has to offer for this week. Heading the list are Weaver, Dalton & Bryant, in a beautiful musical comedy sketch entitled "Mexico," introducing good music, singing and comedy. The Wallace Sisters, a clever pair in songs and wooden shoe dancing. O'Dell & Hart, the great burlesque team in their famous satire on "Little Eva." Larkins, Burns, a pair of very funny comedians, singers and dancers, in a very comical sketch specialty. Tom Malone will sing, "If I Only Had a Home, Sweet Home," with beautiful illustrations, and the Panoptoscope will have something entirely new and amusing in moving pictures, which makes up a very strong, and attractive programme and one that should fill the theatre for the coming week.

New York, Sept. 26.—An interesting new offering is to be made known at the Liberty theatre tonight, when Florence Roberts by an arrangement with John Cort will be seen in a new play called "The Struggle Everlasting," under the direction of Henry B. Harris. The piece is said to furnish Miss Roberts many opportunities to display her ability as an emotional actress. If this is true she will certainly add another successful part to her repertoire.

Next Monday at the Knickerbocker theatre Klaw and Erlanger produce "The Gallant's Victory," a new drama by Henry Arthur Jones, with an excellent cast which will include Howard Kyle, W. H. Crompton, Edgar Baume, Charles Fulton, Conway Tearle, Fred Thorne, Charles Butler, Dorothy Thomas, Edith Tallaferro, Minnie Terry, Mrs. Felix Morris and Maggie Holloway Fisher. The play has had a tryout in several other cities. Klaw and Erlanger's production of "The Roundup" is making a record-breaking run at the New Amsterdam theatre. The feature of the performance is a realistic battle scene in the third act, in which the stage is filled with Indians, cowboys and soldiers, every one of them armed with repeating rifles. The rise of the curtain reveals a band of Indians riding along the edge of a precipice high in the air. As they reach the stage the fight begins and for ten minutes rages in such a sensational manner as to arouse the audience to a wonderful pitch of enthusiasm. The scene of the last act is also a remarkable example of stage realism, showing a lifelike representation of a cattle roundup on the plains with cowboys riding bucking horses. The play is drawing like a porous plaster and will continue to do so for weeks to come.

Down at the Academy of Music another western drama, "Salomy Jane," with Eleanor Robson as the star, is attracting big audiences. Miss Robson ends her engagement Saturday night and next Monday starts on a tour of the large cities east of the Mississippi. From the fulsome criticisms reaching this office the special "Salomy Jane" company has made a strong hit in the west.

Mr. George C. Tyler, executive head of Liebler & Co., has, it is said, accomplished the apparently impossible. He has discovered a brand new author who has never written for the stage and a brand new dramatic idea that is a remarkable novelty. However, it is mighty hard to get any details from him, for he only smiles and advises his friends to wait and see that next big thing which Liebler & Co. have to offer. Mr. Tyler also tells his friends to look out for a surprise in the production of "Electra," which Mrs. Patrick Campbell is to present in this country in November under the direction of his firm. We shall see.

David Belasco's new theatre, The Stuyvesant, is completed and will be opened to the public October 7th, with David Warfield in "A Grand Army Man." The new house is a dream of beauty, with interior decorations distinguishing it from every other theatre in this city. The mechanism of the stage will be a wonderful advance on the old method of working light effects. Mr. Belasco announces that "A Grand Army Man" deals with life in Indiana a generation ago.

At Ottawa, Canada, last week, Creston Clarke started his tour in "The Power That Governs."

"The Map From Home," the new Booth Tarkington—H. L. Wilson play, in which Will T. Hodge is the star, was produced Monday night in Louisville. A telegram says: "Play and star great and don't you forget it either."

"At Yale," one of the best college plays now before the public, is said to be doing a smashing business in Boston.

NANCY SYKES.

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